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"Life is but a little holding,
Lent to do a mighty labour."
—*Meredith's Epitaph.*

TO

MY FELLOW-STUDENTS.

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PREFACE.

THE innocent question of a Cambridge undergraduate, "Has Aberdeen a Medical School?" at once plunged me into a lengthy discourse on the excellencies of our School, and, naturally, the names of our famous graduates and teachers were brought into the discussion. The living I knew well by repute, of our famous past sons I was profoundly ignorant. This set me in quest of a book to cure my ignorance, and I found none. Professor J. Arthur Thomson then fired me with the desire to supply the need, by lending me just such a small volume, which he had helped to compile for his Alma Mater, while he was a student at Edinburgh.

My difficulty has not been in finding names worthy of commemoration, but rather that of deciding which names to omit. For the statistical fiend I may state that I have considered biographical notices of about 700 of our graduates, alumni and teachers, but I have included only some 280 of these in my final selection. In considering a biography, I have been guided by three questions: Did the subject lead? Did he set men thinking? Did he add to the sum of human knowledge or help to preserve it?

My sources have been first and foremost the *Dictionary of National Biography*, from which nearly all quotations are taken, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and a host of smaller works of reference. Mr. P. J. Anderson's works dealing with the two Colleges have been absolutely indispensable for the fixing of dates,

and for finding out what is meant by "University of Aberdeen" prior to the Union of the Universities in 1860.

I am heavily indebted to Mr. P. J. Anderson for his constant eagerness to help, his willingness in lending me works of reference and his general expert guidance. Prof. J. Arthur Thomson inspired me with the desire to get the work done, and gave me great help with the lives of the men of Science. Prof. Alex. Souter gave me encouragement which has been vital, and has generously corrected the proofs for me. The students of my time have been constantly before me as the friends for whom I laboured.

I am greatly indebted to the University Court for permission to reproduce the University Coat-of-Arms.

This little volume is in no sense deemed worthy of its great theme: it is merely a stop-gap until some graduate shall arise, who will devote the requisite energy and ability to the full unfolding of these half-cut pages in our great records.

W. E. McCULLOCH.

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PART I.

SCIENCE.

SCIENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, born Aberdeen, 1780; died Edinburgh, 1844. Marischal College, 1796-1800, M.A.; Edinburgh, 1800-1803, M.D.

The leading physician in Scotland in his day, Abercrombie was one of the greatest teachers in the Edinburgh Medical School. His division of the poor quarters of the town into districts, over which his students presided, was a prediction of the modern health officer. He was assiduous in his researches on the Pathology of the Central Nervous System and Abdominal Viscera, and he published numerous valuable papers on these subjects. His philosophical speculations were embodied in his *Intellectual Powers of Man* and *Moral Feelings*, both of which had remarkably enthusiastic receptions and went through numerous editions, but are now of no philosophical value.

He was Rector of Marischal College, 1836-1839.

ADAMS, FRANCIS, born Lumphanan, 1796; died Banchory-Ternan, 1861. King's College, 1810-1813, M.A.; 1856, M.D.; 1815, M.C.S.

While engaged in general practice at Banchory-Ternan, Adams found the time to acquire that knowledge of the Greek language which makes him one of the greatest authorities on ancient medicine. His translations and commentaries on the works of *Paulus*

Aegineta (1844-7), *Hippocrates* (1849), and *Aretaeus* (1856), show wide and accurate learning, and a pre-eminent knowledge of Greek Philology. His commentaries give us a fuller account of Greek and Roman medicine than is to be found in any modern language.

In pure scholarship, Adams contributed many valuable papers on Greek prosody and syntax, and his appendix to Dunbar's *Greek Lexicon* contains invaluable explanations of the Greek names of plants and animals.

His bust by Brodie stands in the Mitchell Hall.

ADAMS, ANDREW LEITH, son of Francis Adams (*q.v.*), born Banchory-Ternan, 1827; died Queenstown, 1882. Marischal College, 1843-46, M.A.; 1848, M.B.; 1872, F.R.S. Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Cork, 1878-1882.

As a surgeon in the Army Medical Service, he utilized his opportunities for the study of Natural History in India, Kashmir, Egypt, Gibraltar, and Canada, in all of which places he did valuable descriptive work. His work on the fossil vertibrae of the Maltese Islands led him eventually to give special study to fossil elephants, on which subject be became the acknowledged authority.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, born Aberdeen, 1582; died 1617. King's College.

In early manhood Anderson went to Paris, where he taught mathematics and published his works which are "replete with the finest specimens of pure geometrical exercises that have ever perhaps been produced by any author, ancient or modern."

So great was his reputation that he was selected by the executors of Vieta, the founder of Algebraical Science, to edit and revise his manuscript works—a task which he acquitted with the greatest ability, as he developed much that was only indicated, and added expositions that have rarely, if ever, been excelled.

ANDERSON, ADAM, born Aberdeen, 1692; died London, 1765. Marischal College, 1708-1712, M.A.

He devoted his life to the preparation of one work, which is a monument to his amazing industry. His *Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce* (1764) shewed him to be far in advance of his time, as he exposed several of the fallacies then current in the mercantile system. He was loud in his condemnation of monopolies, and a strong advocate of an uniform international system of weights, measures, and coinage.

The body of his work "is not merely a record of commercial progress and colonial enterprise, but a history of the political, industrial, and social development of all civilized countries, and especially of Great Britain and Ireland. Abstracts of all treaties, Acts of Parliament, and pamphlets in any way bearing on Commerce, or kindred matters, are added, together with statistical accounts of the National finances, of prices, currency, and population."

ARNOTT, NEIL, born Arbroath, 1788; died London, 1874. Marischal College, 1801-1806; 1805, M.A.; 1814, M.D.; 1838, F.R.S.; St. George's Hospital, 1806-07.

From his earliest youth Arnott had an intense love of Natural Philosophy, which, coupled with his

inventiveness, served him in good stead in his profession, in which he occupied a foremost place as a physician. He wrote extensively on Physics and its applications, and he invented numerous contrivances for the alleviation of suffering, and the improvement of sanitary conditions. His *Elements of Physics* was received with enthusiasm and was for long a standard work. He was a strong advocate of Scientific Education, and his position as a founder and original member of the Senate of London University, no doubt stimulated him to give his valuable scholarships, which are held in the four Scottish Universities and London for the experimental and practical study of scientific subjects.

His portrait, by Partridge, hangs in Marischal College, in the Mitchell Hall.

BARKER, THOMAS, born Aberdeen, 1838; died Buxton, 1907. King's College, 1853-57, M.A.; Cambridge, 1857-62, Senior Wrangler; Professor of Mathematics, Owen's College, 1865-85.

His high reputation as a teacher was in no small degree responsible for the rapid growth of Owen's College. He was not an orthodox mathematician, as he was interested in the logical basis of mathematics, not its application, and his "lectures set forth the processes of mathematical reasoning as a connected system from their foundation." This method, together with his severely critical habit had a tremendous effect on his students, and the number of brilliant mathematicians he trained is a monument to to his system.

He was passionately devoted to cryptogamic botany, and the chair at Manchester was founded by him.

BAIRD, ANDREW WILSON, born Aberdeen, 1842; died Bieldside, 1903. Marischal College, 1857-1860, M.A.; 1884, F.R.S.; Corps of Royal Engineers, 1861.

"In Science, Baird has left a permanent mark as the successful organizer of the first extensive operations on tidal observations by new methods. The treatment of tidal observations is now made by harmonic analysis in every part of the world, and this extensive international development is largely due to the ability with which he carried out the pioneer work in India."

BIDIE, GEORGE, Surgeon-General, born Deskford, 1832; died Bridge of Allan, 1914. Marischal College, 1853, M.B.

He served through the Indian Mutiny as a surgeon and later devoted his studies to the Natural History and Botany of India on which he wrote many important works. His discovery of the preventative for an insect pest in Southern India preserved the coffee plantations of the country, and earned him the C.I.E.

He is also distinguished for his Sanitary Reports on Madras, which are marked by great breadth of view, and earnest desire for the improvement of the conditions then present.

BROWN, ROBERT, born Montrose, 1773; died London, 1858. Marischal College, 1787-9; Edinburgh, 1789-1801, F.R.S.

He was the first British botanist to support and advocate the natural system of classification. The publication of his *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*,

in which this classification was adopted, was so convincing a work that it paved the way to the adoption of this method of classification in the Universities of Britain.

Uniting power of patient research with a genius for broad generalization, he unravelled with true morphological insight many structural complications, such as those of Conifers and Cycads, Orchids and Proteaceae. His work on the fertilization of plants, which is fundamental, won him the Copley medal of the Royal Society, and during these researches he discovered the cell nucleus, and described the well-known "Brownian Movement" of particles in suspension.

His demonstration of the affinities of the Gymnosperms, and his complete differentiation from the Angiosperms was hailed as "the most important discovery ever made in the domain of comparative morphology and systematic botany," and earned for him Von Humboldt's eulogium, "Botanicorum facile princeps."

BRUCE, WILLIAM JOHN IRONSIDE, born Dingwall, 1876; died London, 1921. Aberdeen, 1895-1900; M.B., Ch.B., M.D., D.P.H., 1903.

He was one of the younger X-ray workers who had accomplished much when he was struck down, a martyr to his devotion to science. He improved the method of localising foreign bodies, invented a more efficient operating table, and did pioneer work on the X-ray treatment of the anæmias "which is a monument to his industry and his imagination." "Ironside Bruce's place in radiological medicine is a very high one. He occupied a position in the front rank, and his researches were of the most brilliant kind. . . . His martyrdom holds a quality of inspiration."

BURNETT, JAMES (Lord Monboddo), born Monboddo, 1714; died Edinburgh, 1799. Marischal College, 1730-1734? M.A., Edinburgh? Groningen, 1734-1737. Created a Lord of Session 1767, with title of Lord Monboddo.

He is remembered for his prescience in his writings on the Origins of Man. "His views about the origin of society and language, and the faculties by which man is distinguished from the brutes have many curious points of contact with Darwinism and Neo-Kantianism. His idea of studying man as one of the animals, and of collecting facts about savage tribes to throw light on the problems of civilization bring him into contact with the one, and his intimate knowledge of Greek philosophy with the other. In both respects Monboddo was far in advance of his times."

In his *Antient Metaphysics* (1779) he conceived man as gradually elevating himself from an animal condition, in which his mind is immersed in matter, to a state in which mind acts independently of body. In his equally voluminous *Origin and Progress of Language* (1773) he brought man under the same species as the orang-outang. He traced the gradual elevation of man to the social state, which he conceived as a natural process determined by "the necessities of human life." He looked on language, which is not natural to man, in the sense of being necessary to his self-preservation, as a consequence of his social state.

Portrait in Great Window, Mitchell Hall.

CATTO, JOHN, born Ythan Wells, 1878; died Maripur, 1908. Aberdeen, 1895-1900, M.B., Ch.B.; D.P.H., London, 1904.

He was a brilliant pupil of Manson and Cantlie, and he devoted his studies to tropical diseases. He

contributed several scientific papers of value to journals, and he obtained the Craggs Prize (1904), which is rewarded for research in Tropical Pathology, by his discovery and description of the human blood fluke, which Blanchard named in his honour, "Schistosoma Cattoi."

A career of brilliant promise was cut short by cholera while he was fighting an outbreak at Maripur, whither he had been sent in the Indian Medical Service.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, born Methlick, 1671; died Bath, 1743. Marischal College, 1685-88; Edinburgh, —; Marischal College, 1740; King's College, 1701. M.D.

His popular medical works are among the best of their class, and they attained to extraordinary authority in his day. They preached temperance to an intemperate age, and they are of genuine literary value.

Cheyne's *Theory of Fevers*, which was conceived on the mechanical system, for long had a great reputation, because it is an important contribution to the attempts of 18th century medicine to establish complete theoretical systems in distinction to the reign of canonical authority which had ruled the science for so long.

CHRYSTAL, GEORGE, born Bourtie, 1851; died Edinburgh, 1911. Aberdeen, 1867-71, M.A.; 1887, LL.D; Cambridge, 1871-73. Professor of Mathematics, St. Andrews, 1877; Edinburgh, 1879-1911.

A student of brilliant promise at Aberdeen and Cambridge, where he studied under Clerk Maxwell,

and verified Ohm's Law, and carried out a series of important experiments on the deflection of the galvanometer. He was a great teacher of Mathematics, and his "Algebra" is still a standard work: it is notable for the lucidity of its reasoning. His articles, *Magnetism* and *Electricity*, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1883), are models of a complete account of a science in a small compass.

He was for long one of the most active members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and he was awarded its Keith Medal for his work on the differential telephone. His analysis of the oscillations in lakes, placed the study on an entirely new basis, and gained for him the Royal Medal of the Royal Society of London.

Apart from his great reputation as a teacher and an experimentalist, he greatly benefited Edinburgh as an administrator, as his ability was of first-rate importance in a period of great transitions.

CLARK, SIR ANDREW, born Aberdeen, 1826; died London, 1893. Marischal College, 1841-2; Edinburgh, —; M.D., Marischal College, 1854; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1881.

Symptoms of Pulmonary Tuberculosis brought what promised to be a brilliant academical career to a close, and Clark migrated to London, where his friendship with, and attendance on W. E. Gladstone soon obtained for him the largest practice in Britain. He was a brilliant teacher in the London Hospital Medical School, and he set an entirely new standard of interest in his patients to the medical practitioner, as he was not to be equalled in his carefulness of diagnosis and attention to detail in a really serious case.

In spite of the size of his practice, he found time to produce numerous papers on medical subjects, especially fibroid phthisis and renal insufficiency, and although he published no voluminous tomes, yet he made many valuable contributions to the sum of medical knowledge.

CLARK, SIR JAMES, born Cullen, 1788; died Bagshot Park, 1870. King's College, 1803- —; M.A. (Hon.), 1848; Edinburgh. Physician in ordinary to the Queen from 1837 till his death.

He spent several years on the continent investigating the effect of climate on health, and his observations were embodied in his famous treatise on *The Influence of Climate in Chronic Diseases* (1829), which, besides containing very valuable meteorological tables, at once drew the attention of the medical profession to an aspect of medicine which had been neglected for too long.

He occupied his important public position with great integrity, and to his advice is ascribed Queen Victoria's purchase of Balmoral, a fact of some importance to us, as it has established a distinct personal link between our Sovereign and our Alma Mater.

CLARK, THOMAS, born Ayr, 1801; died Glasgow, 1867. Glasgow, 1827-1831, M.D.

Professor of Chemistry, Marischal College, 1833-1860, but stopped teaching in 1844 because of ill-health, from which time, till his death, he was engaged on the study of the Historical Origins of the Bible.

Clark is renowned for his water tests, "which made a new departure in the analysis of waters, and

was speedily enforced by the Government in the examination of all waters proposed to be supplied to towns." His other great invention was the process of softening waters by the addition of caustic lime, a process which Thomas Graham spoke of "as the most consummate example of applied science in the whole circle of the arts."

His publications include a noteworthy article on *Weights and Measures*, and two equally important on the patent laws. His researches into the origins of the Bible were not published by his executors, but his biographer, Professor Bain, stated that "no such elaborateness of enquiry was ever shown in any learned research."

COPLAND, PATRICK, born Fintray, 1749; died Aberdeen, 1822. Marischal College, 1762-66, M.A.; 1816, LL.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, Marischal College, 1775-79 and 1817-22. Professor of Mathematics, Marischal College, 1779-1817.

His claim to notice lies in the pains he took to form a museum of Natural Philosophy. "This service looks but small in the light of our vast modern museums of science and art, our international exhibitions, and illustrated scientific journals; but to Copland belongs the credit of having discovered a want, and having done what he could in his circumstances to supply it. Copland was also among the first to extend the knowledge of science beyond academic circles by means of a popular course of Natural Philosophy.

DALGARNO, GEORGE, born Old Aberdeen, 1626; died Oxford, 1687. Marischal College, 1627-31, M.A.

Leibnitz repeatedly alludes to his *Ars Signorum* in commendatory terms, as it was the first attempt at the formation of an universal language, and he is the undoubted precursor of Bishop Wilkins in his search for "a real character and a philosophical language." "Here he anticipated the famous discovery of the Dutch philologists, namely, that the parts of speech are all reducible to the noun and verb, or to the noun alone." In this way he was able to construct a system which divided ideas into seventeen classes to be represented by the letters of the Latin alphabet and two Greek characters, and thus making an universal shorthand possible.

In his work, *Didascalocophus*, he explains for the first time, and in its perfect form, the hand alphabet for the deaf and dumb, though he does not claim to have invented it, and he strangely anticipates some of the present-day conclusions respecting the education of these unfortunates.

DAVIDSON, SIR JAMES MACKENZIE, born Buenos Aires, 1857; died London, 1919. Aberdeen, M.B., C.M., 1882. Lecturer in Ophthalmology, Aberdeen, 1886-94. Medical Officer in charge of Röntgen Ray Department, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital.

"He quickly took a leading position among the pioneer workers in X-rays and radium. His early training at Aberdeen in Ophthalmology led him to

grasp the value of X-rays in this branch of medicine, and particularly in the localization of foreign bodies in the orbit and eyeball; the method elaborated by him and always associated with his name became recognized as the standard one, and upon it all the modern methods are based. He also advocated the practice of stereoscopic radiography. The development of radio-diagrams and radio-therapy are bound up with his name, and he was recognised on the Continent and in America as the leading radiologist in this country. By his death radiology has lost a distinguished exponent of technique, an original worker of the highest order, and an enthusiastic advocate of its future in medicine and science."

DEAN, GEORGE, born Chapel of Garioch, 1863; died Aberdeen, 1914. Aberdeen, 1881-85, M.A.; 1889, M.B., Ch.B. Assistant to Professor of Pathology, 1891-97. Bacteriologist, Antitoxin Department, Lister Institute, 1897-1906. Bacteriologist-in-chief, Lister Institute, 1906-1908. Professor of Pathology, Aberdeen, 1908-1914.

As a superintendent of research Dean was pre-eminent, and his extensive knowledge of his subject in all its branches was of great value to those working under him. But he also carried out many noteworthy researches himself, particularly on immunity and the preparation of antitoxin sera, his work being the basis of the modern preparation of Diphtheria and Tetanus immunizing sera. His work on opsonins was also very important, as he demonstrated their physical nature, and served to stimulate many workers to fresh endeavour.

With Todd, he made a very important contribution to the Tuberculosis controversy started by Koch as to the essential difference between the bacillus of human and bovine tuberculosis, as they demonstrated that the human bacillus is not innocuous to animals, and also the importance of mixed infections. "It may be said with truth that no subject which he touched was not thereby materially advanced."

DICKIE. GEORGE, born Aberdeen, 1812; died Aberdeen, 1882. Marischal College, 1826-30, M.A.; 1842, M.D.; F.R.S., 1881. Lecturer on Botany, King's College, 1839-49. Professor of Natural History, Belfast, 1849-60. Professor of Botany, Aberdeen, 1860-1877.

He made several contributions to the knowledge of vegetable morphology snd physiology, but it is as a great authority on Algae that he will be remembered. His knowledge of marine Algae was outstanding, and he determined and classified all the collections sent to Kew until he retired from active work.

DUN, SIR PATRICK, born Aberdeen, 1642; died Dublin, 1713. Marischal College, 1658-1660.

The leading physician of Dublin and President of the College of Physicians, he used his great influence to obtain a new Charter which made this institution independent of Trinity College. He bequeathed all his property for the endowment of Chairs in the Dublin Medical School, and the Hospital that bears his name was erected to his memory. He is justly commemorated as the greatest benefactor of a great Medical School.

DUNCAN, JAMES MATTHEWS, born Aberdeen, 1826; died Baden-Baden, 1890. Marischal College, 1839-43, M.A.; 1845, M.D.

He assisted Simpson in his experimental work on Chloroform, and so he is entitled to a share in the discovery of its usefulness, but it is as an obstetrician that his name will live. In Edinburgh he built up an enormous practice, and on his removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital his standing in his profession was higher than that of any previous obstetrician. His works on *Fecundity*, *Parametritis and Perimetritis*, and *Researches*, established the literature of obstetrics on a scientific basis for ever. "To him we chiefly owe a saner and broader comprehension of the relative importance of the local and general conditions which enter into the causation of uterine and ovarian disorders." He marked the change of the old order, and will be ever gratefully remembered as the man who finally placed the obstetrician in his rightful place among his professional brethren.

FALCONER, HUGH, born Forres, 1808; died Edinburgh, 1865. King's College, 1822-26, M.A.; Edinburgh, 1832, M.D.; 1845, F.R.S.

His discovery and description of the fossils of the extraordinarily rich Sewalik Hills at once established his reputation, and when he finally returned to Europe his researches on the Quaternary Mammalia placed him in the foremost rank as a palaeontologist. In the course of his researches he became interested in the question of the antiquity of man, and he actually commenced a work on "Primeval Man," which, unfortunately, he did not live to finish.

As a botanist Falconer was equally distinguished. His advice was the final word on agricultural affairs

in India, and it is due to his guidance that tea and chincona were introduced, and the valuable forests of Tenasserim were saved from destruction.

His bust is in the Royal Society rooms, and the Falconer Fellowship, of Edinburgh University, was founded by a memorial committee, which was international in character.

FARQUHAR, SIR WALTER, born Garioch. 1738; died London, 1819. King's College, 1754-58, M.A.; M.D., Edinburgh, 1796.

He was a very able and successful physician, who was at the head of his profession. He enjoyed a great reputation for high personal character, and was for long the physician-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and most of the leading people of the country.

FARQUHARSON, CHARLES OGILVIE, born Murtle, 1888; drowned at sea, 1918. Aberdeen, 1905-1911; M.A., 1908; B.Sc., 1911. Mycologist to Nigeria, 1911.

A career of the most brilliant promise as a mycologist and entomologist was cut short by a collision at sea. He did much work on the Lycaenidae, which he had all but completed, and he described several new fungi, his publications being a monument to his powers of observation, and facility in grasping essentials.

FARQUHARSON, JAMES, born Coull, 1781; died Alford, 1843. King's College, 1794-98, M.A.; 1837, LL.D.

He was a clergyman, one of many, who devoted his leisure to theological and scientific study. As a

meteorologist his attainments were of a high order. He was a constant contributor to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and he made important contributions to the knowledge of the Aurora Borealis, and the effect of land masses on air currents and the consequent effect on vegetation.

FLEMING, JOHN, born Bathgate, 1785; died Llangwym, 1857. St. Andrews, —, D.D.; Professor, Natural Philosophy, King's College, 1834-45; Free Church College, Edinburgh, 1845-57.

He enjoyed the reputation of being "the first zoologist in Scotland" in his day. He was the first opponent of the Quinary or Circular System of Classification of Swainson, which seemed to be sweeping all before it, and his *Philosophy of Zoology* attracted wide attention by its advocacy of the Binary Classification, and its emphasis on the anatomical characters of animals. His *British Animals* contained far more genera and species than any previous work of its kind, and it added to his fame. The fossils of Old Red Sandstone attracted his interest and he contributed many valuable papers to their elucidation.

FORDYCE, GEORGE, born Aberdeen, 1736; died London, 1802. Marischal College, 1746-50, M.A.; Edinburgh, 1755-58, M.D.; Leyden, 1759; 1776, F.R.S.

Nephew of the brothers noted in this book.

He had the reputation of being the most skilled physician of his time, and his lectures on Materia Medica and the Practice of Physic were renowned.

He gave an important indirect proof of Lavoisier's opposition to the theory of Phlogiston, and he was insistent on scientific method in the observation of disease. His *Dissertation on Fevers* marked the reaction against the scholastic medical systems of the century before, and he laid down the axiom—"observation of the disease is entirely to be adhered to, without any reasoning why or how anything in it takes place." He was the first to treat digestion as a physiological process, and he demonstrated the constancy of the body temperature during health.

FORDYCE, SIR WILLIAM, born Aberdeen, 1724; died London, 1792. Marischal College, 1738-42, M.A.; Lord Rector, 1790.

He had a very large medical practice in London, and wrote extensively on medical subjects, his work on Therapeutics being particularly valuable, that on Rhubarb being crowned by the Society of Arts. He was knighted in 1787 for his eminence in his profession.

He bequeathed £1,000 to Marischal College.

FORSYTH, ALEXANDER JOHN, born Belhelvie, 1769; died, Belhelvie, 1843. King's College, 1782-86, M.A.; LL.D., Glasgow.

His invention of the percussion cap brought about the modern cartridge case, which rendered possible the adoption of the breech-loading principle for all varieties of fire-arms. He patriotically refused £20,000 from Napoleon for his invention, but so little was it appreciated by the British Government that he lived long enough to draw only the first instalment of his reward for his great discovery.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, born Aberdeen, 1792; died Aberdeen, 1839. King's College, 1804-8, M.A.

Grandsons of Alexander Gerard.

With his brothers, James Gilbert and Patrick, he is worthy of commemoration for his exploration of the Himalayas, where they ascended heights previously believed to be inaccessible, and discovered and described many hill communities in places thought to be uninhabitable.

JAMES GILBERT (1795-1835); King's College, 1807-11, M.A.; accompanied Sir Alex. Burns in his explorations, and his assistance was of first-rate importance. From his notebooks his brother Alexander constructed a map of the route across the Hindu-Koosh from Herat to Peshawar, which was of very great service to the troops on the Indus in 1840.

PATRICK (1794-1848), King's College, 1808; collected some very valuable meteorological observations in India as well as accompanying his brothers on their Himalayan explorations.

GILL, SIR DAVID, born Aberdeen, 1843; died London, 1913. Marischal College, 1858-60; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1881; Astronomer-Royal, Cape of Good Hope, 1879-1907.

He was a pupil of Clerk Maxwell's, "whose teaching," he says, "influenced the whole of my future life," and he became one of the most eminent astronomers of the century, who was "not only a leader in British Astronomy, but also the trusted counsellor of the highest in the science in other lands."

He organized two expeditions for the observation of the transit of Venus, and a third to determine the solar parallax by observations of Mars, and he carried

out geodetic surveys of Egypt, Cape Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia, all of which work was marked by his usual great thoroughness and accuracy.

His continental reputation was so high that he was one of the seven British subjects who possessed the Order, "Pour le Mérite," which was the highest honour the German Emperor could bestow.

GORDON, ALEXANDER, born Strachan, 1752; died Aberdeen, 1799. Marischal College, 1763-67; M.D., 1788.

He was a distinguished physician in Aberdeen, who has been immortalised by the publication of his *Treatise on the epidemic puerperal fever of Aberdeen*, which is a classic, as in it he first demonstrated the infectious nature of this important disease.

He is commemorated in the Midwifery class-room of Marischal College by a memorial tablet.

GORDON, ROBERT (of Straloch), born Kinmundy, 1580; died Straloch, 1661. Marischal College, 1593-97, M.A.; Paris, 1598-1600.

The first graduate of Marischal College afforded a brilliant portent of the young University's career. He was invited by Charles I. to revise the maps of Scotland, which were in a very unsatisfactory condition, and he was the first to use actual mensuration in his survey of the country. His maps were a vast improvement on the previous ones, and he added to each valuable notes on the antiquities, language, and families of the districts he surveyed. He also collected a mass of material which his son used in his account of *Scots Affairs*, and his high position in the regard of all factions of that time makes his notes of real value.

Portrait by Jamesone in the Mitchell Hall.

GRANT, JAMES AUGUSTUS, born Nairn, 1827; died Nairn, 1892. Marischal College, 1840-44, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1890; Joined Indian Army, 1846, retired Lt.-Colonel 1869.

He accompanied Speke in the expedition which discovered the source of the Nile, and he carried out several independent investigations and made valuable botanical collections. He acted throughout with absolute loyalty to his comrade, and his *Walk Across Africa* is supplementary to Speke's account of the journey. In this work he gives valuable information on the "ordinary life and pursuits, the habits and feelings of the nations," and the economic value of the countries traversed. He contributed many scientific articles to the journals, the most important being the *Botany of the Speke and Grant Expedition.*

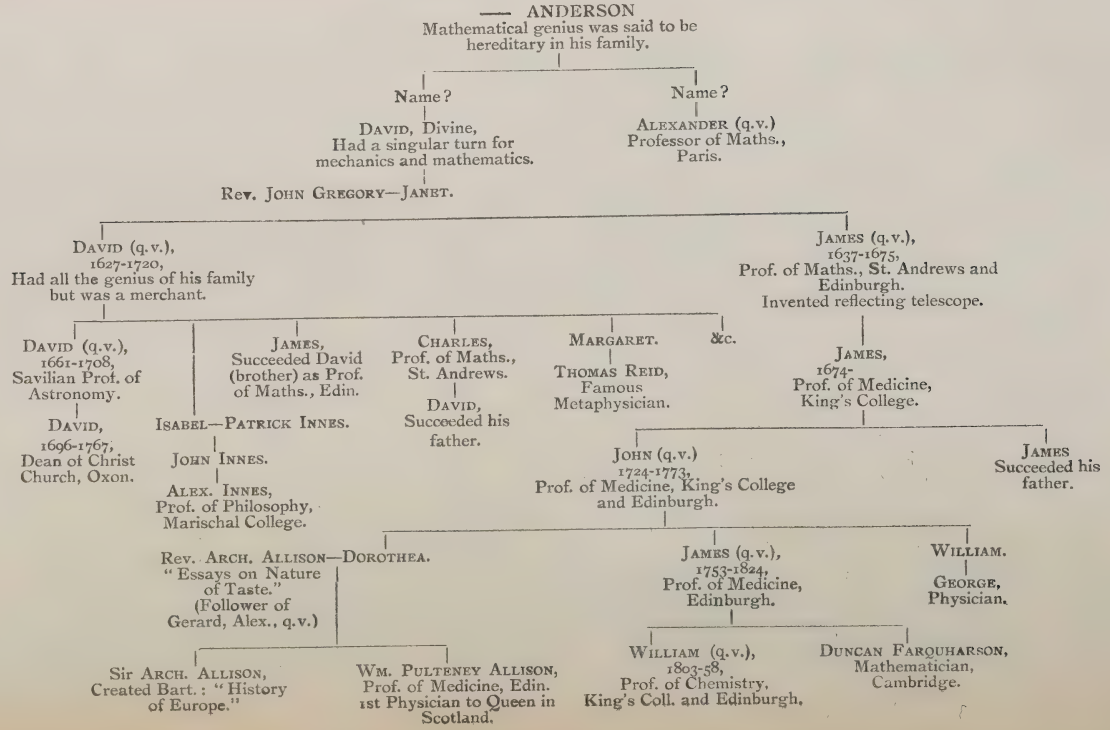
Portrait in Great Window, Marischal College.

GRANT, ROBERT, born Grantown, 1814; died Glasgow, 1892. King's College, 1837-39; M.A. (Hon.), 1854. Professor of Astronomy, Glasgow 1859-92.

His *History of Physical Astronomy*, from the first records to the latest, at once took a leading place in astronomical literature, and gained him the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society. "The lucidity and completeness with which a great variety of abstruse subjects were treated, the extent of research and the maturity of judgment it displayed, were the more remarkable, when it is remembered that this was the first published work of one who enjoyed no special privileges, either for acquiring materials, or for discussing with others engaged in similar pursuits the subjects it treats of."

He wrote many astronomical papers of value, but devoted his later energies to the determination of the places of a large number of stars, his labours being published in the *Glasgow Catalogues of Stars.*

ACADEMIC GREGORIES.



THE ACADEMIC GREGORIES,

One of the most remarkable families in history as an illustration of the heredity of genius. For two hundred years some of the Gregory connections were professing Mathematics or Medicine in the Scottish Universities, and always with superlative ability.

Galton, in his *Hereditary Genius* (from which the table of descent is compiled), claims that the divine spark of mathematical genius was handed down through Janet Anderson, the wife of the Rev. John Gregory of Drumoak. She was the daughter of David "Do a' thing," who, amongst his other activities, removed the "Maitland Rock," which was a constant danger in the harbour of Aberdeen, and she taught her sons more than the elements of Mathematics.

The long connection of the Gregories with King's College, which nursed their forbears, is one of the glorious pages of our history.

GREGORY, DAVID, of Kinairdy, born Drumoak, 1627; died Aberdeen, 1720. King's College, —. Librarian, King's College, 1663-64.

He had all the genius of his family but, unfortunately, spent his last years as a merchant. On retirement, he devoted his considerable scientific attainments to the cure of the sick without fee, and his possession of the first barometer around Aberdeen necessitated a visitation from the clergy to examine into his credentials and find out if he had any intercourse with the Devil!

He invented, among other things, an improved cannon, which Newton advised his son, David, to destroy on humanitarian grounds; advice which was apparently followed. He was the father of the extraordinary number of thirty-two children, and he handed on his inherited genius to them.

GREGORY, DAVID, born Aberdeen, 1661; died Oxford, 1708. Marischal College, 1671-75, M.A.; Edinburgh. Professor of Mathematics, Edinburgh, 1683-91; Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Oxford, 1691-1708.

He will be forever distinguished as the first professor in Britain to teach Newton's Principia, and as one of its greatest defenders and exponents. Newton formed such a high opinion of his abilities as a mathematician that he declared that he would wait some years for certain astronomical observations because, if he died, "Gregory is still young." His work on refraction shewed how to do away with the chromatic defect in telescopes, and his *Elements of Physical and Geometrical Astronomy* was the first book remodelling astronomy on new physical theory. The comments on Newton's work in this volume were largely used in the second edition of the Principia.

GREGORY, JAMES, born Drumoak, 1638; died Edinburgh, 1675. Marischal College, 1661-65, M.A.; Padua, 1665-68; F.R.S., 1668; Professor of Mathematics, St. Andrews, 1669; Edinburgh 1674.

James the elder lived during the period when the higher algebraic analysis was coming into power, and his genius helped materially to develop it. As early as 1663 his famous treatise, *Optica Promota*, made known his great invention of a reflecting telescope, his astronomical calculation of using the transits of Mercury and Venus to determine the sun's parallax,

and his independent determination of the law of refraction, which Descartes had already formulated. His discoveries during his investigation of circle quadrature "formed an epoch in the history of mathematics generally," and gave to us many important contributions to the Theory of Infinite Series. He also published a valuable series of rules for the rectification of curves, and the mensuration of their solids of revolution.

Portrait in possession of the University.

GREGORY, JAMES, born Aberdeen, 1753; died Edinburgh, 1821. King's College, 1764-65; Edinburgh, 1765-69; Oxford, —. Professor of the Practice of Medicine, Edinburgh, 1776.

At the early age of 27, his *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ* established his reputation as a physician, and on his succession to Cullen's chair he became the unquestioned chief of the Edinburgh Medical School. As a lecturer and teacher he had great influence; his teaching was very practical as he distrusted theorizing, and his discouragement of meddlesome medicine, when there was no real prospect of success, was an outstanding feature.

His refutation of the "necessitarians" filled his Philosophical and Literary Essays, and it is so brilliantly executed that Priestley, to whom they were submitted, declared that a reply would be as superfluous as a defence of one of Euclid's propositions. Much as he did, Gregory could have done more, had he not wasted his great powers on temporary and irritating controversies, actually going the length of beating a fellow professor.

GREGORY, JOHN, born Aberdeen, 1724; died Edinburgh, 1773. King's College, 1736- —; M.D., 1746; Edinburgh, 1742-45; Leyden, 1745. Professor of Philosophy, King's College, 1746-49, of Medicine, 1755-64; Professor of Medicine, Edinburgh, 1766. F.R.S., 1754.

At King's College he succeeded his brother, James, who was the successor of their father, also James, and thus carried on the Gregory tradition as teachers of Medicine in Aberdeen. They established the School of Medicine in Aberdeen for all time, and John was perhaps the greatest of them all, as he was a great teacher who fired his students with his zeal for accurate observation and thorough examination, and when he removed to Edinburgh he was largely responsible for its rapid rise to eminence as a world-renowned school.

GREGORY, WILLIAM, born Edinburgh, 1803; died Edinburgh, 1858. Edinburgh, —; Professor of Chemistry, Andersonian Institution, 1839; King's College, Aberdeen, 1839; Edinburgh, 1844.

He was one of the first in Britain to advocate the theories of Justus Von Liebig, of whom he had been a favourite pupil, and he translated several of his works. He was a teacher who kept up with the rapid advances in his subject, and he emphasized the importance of the dawning science of Organic Chemistry of which he was a brilliant exponent, his text-book being a standard work. He devoted much of his later life to the study of diatoms, and he published several valuable papers on them; and he also turned his attention to Animal Magnetism, his work being an authority in its time which is unsympathetic to psychical research.

HAMILTON, DAVID JAMES, born 1849; died Aberdeen, 1909. Edinburgh, 1866-70, M.B., Ch.B.; LL.D., 1907; F.R.S., 1908. Vienna, Munich, Strasburg, Paris, 1874-76; First Professor of Pathology, Aberdeen, 1882-1908.

As a teacher, his methods were a revelation to the students, as he had a strong personality, great enthusiasm, and great powers of organisation. He was the first to introduce the practical teaching of bacteriology into medical class work, and he introduced the bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria and typhoid to the North-East of Scotland. He wrote widely on all branches of pathology and did brilliant researches on various diseases of cattle and of man: his text-book was for long a standard work.

On his retiral in 1908, his department had a European reputation, and the Quatercentenary volume of *Studies in Pathology*, dedicated to the great teacher, is ample proof of his stimulation of students from all over the world.

HUNTER, JOHN, born Leith, 1738; died London, 1821. "At Aberdeen."

He inherited a love of the sea, and as a young man he was engaged in charting the coasts of the West Indies. On his appointment to the Governorship of New South Wales, a reward for his continual voluntary naval services, he encouraged the exploration of its coast line and of the rest of the continent, and to him must be assigned a share in the credit of the discoveries of George Bass and Matthew Flinders.

His administration was effective, and under him the young colony was established on a firm and satisfactory basis.

JACK, GILBERT, born Aberdeen, 1578 (?); died Leyden, 1628. Marischal College, — ; Helmstadt, Herborn, Leyden, 1603. Professor of Philosophy, Leyden, 1604.

He was the first to teach Metaphysics at the University of Leyden, and his reputation as a teacher became very great. He was offered, and refused, the newly created White's chair of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, preferring to continue in the University of his adoption. He enjoyed great eminence as a physician also, his *Institutiones Medicæ* attaining to great authority, as did his other works of a medical and metaphysical nature.

JACK, WILLIAM, born Aberdeen, 1795; died Sumatra, 1822. King's College, 1806-10, M.A.

The promise of a brilliant career was cut short by the effects of the exposures which he endured while on a botanical mission to Malaya. He collected some valuable specimens, and the genus, *Jachia* commemorates his name.

KEITH, GEORGE SKENE, born Aberdeen, 1752; died St. Cyrus, 1823. Marischal College, 1766-1770, M.A.; 1803, D.D.

He was a country clergyman who devoted his leisure to agricultural pursuits, and established his name as an authority, so much so, that his expert advice was constantly sought by parliamentary commissions.

He wrote an account of the agriculture of Aberdeen for the Board of Agriculture, and it contains a valuable paper on British grasses in the appendix, and he also carried out a series of experiments for Govern-

ment on the distillation of spirits at the time that the malt tax controversy was raging, and he prepared the heads of a new corn bill which was used by the Corn Committee of the House of Commons in their deliberations.

LEFTWICH, RALF WINNINGTON, born London, 1849; died London, 1919. Aberdeen, M.B., C.M., 1873; M.D., 1875.

"He is the author of a number of well-known medical works which are of real value to the student and general practitioner. They were marked not only by knowledge, but also by originality of treatment and the power of deduction."

He was also a very keen Shakespearean scholar, and his discovery of the place where Shakespeare worshipped in London led to the memorial tablet in St. Saviours, Southwark. He also developed, on scientific lines, the theory that the later days of Shakespeare were barren of production, because of a progressive writer's cramp.

MACGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM, born Old Aberdeen, 1796; died Aberdeen, 1852. King's College, 1811-1815, M.A.; 1844, LL.D. Professor of Natural History, Marischal College, 1841.

"Macgillivray was not only a keen observer of scientific phenomena, but a most careful and exact recorder of what he saw. He achieved striking success in several branches of Natural Science; in any one of which, had his vocation permitted, he might have become a brilliant specialist. He had the highest qualifications as a curator of museums."

His greatest work, a *History of British Birds*, is singularly clear, is notable for its emphasis on

anatomy as well as habits, and is of permanent value. He wrote valuable text-books on botany and geology, as well as innumerable papers in the scientific journals. His *Natural History of Deeside* is a classic, which was printed by command of Queen Victoria.

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES, born Aldourie, 1765; died London, 1832. King's College, 1780-1784, M.A.; Edinburgh, 1784-1787, M.D.

With Robert Hall (*q.v.*) he founded the "Hall and Mackintosh Club" within the College, where youthful aspirants to philosophical honours discussed the teaching of Beattie, Priestley, and Warburton.

His *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* was the only worthy reply to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, and it put Mackintosh in the front rank of European publicists; and although he eventually came to agree with Burke's strictures on the excesses, this work is still a valuable statement of "the rights of man."

He soon forsook medicine for law, and quickly gained a great reputation which was enhanced by his brilliantly successful lectures on the Laws of Nature and Nations which were delivered at Lincoln's Inn.

He spent some years in India as Recorder of Bombay, and then entered Parliament, where he was an able and faithful defender of Liberal principles, but this activity prevented one of the most cultured and widely read men of the time from producing any work of enduring merit.

His *Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy* contains some important suggested amendments on the theory of utilitarianism; but his histories of England, and of the Revolution, although demonstrating wide reading and a judicial mind, have long been superseded.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, born Kilmodan, 1698; died Edinburgh, 1746. Glasgow, 1709-1713, M.A. Professor of Mathematics, Marischal College, 1717-1725; Edinburgh, 1725-1746.

Of the more immediate successors of Newton in Great Britain, Maclaurin is probably the only one who can be placed in competition with the great mathematicians of the continent of Europe at the time.

His *Geometrica Organica*, in which he introduced the method of generating conics which bears his name, is a remarkable piece of work for a young man of twenty-one. This was followed by his *Treatise on Fluxions*, which was a reply to Bishop Barclay's attack on its mysteries, and in it he founds the method on geometrical demonstration; many new and important applications to geometrical and physical problems are given, for instance to the gravitational theory of tides, and to the treatment of the form of the earth. La Grange hailed this work as "le chef d'œuvre de géometrie qu' on peut comparer à tout ce qu' Archimède nous a laissé de plus beau et plus ingénieux."

Maclaurin was the friend of Newton, whose *Principia* he expounded in a valuable treatise. His defence of Edinburgh, which entailed much exposure, compelled him to flee to England at its fall, but his frail health was ruined, and he died on his return to Edinburgh.

MANSON, SIR PATRICK, born Old Meldrum, 1845; died London, 1922. Aberdeen, 1860-1865, M.B., C.M.; M.D., 1866; F.R.S.

Characterised as "probably the most distinguished man of science who ever graduated in medicine in the

University of Aberdeen," Manson was the founder of the science of tropical medicine and hygiene.

His discovery of the transmission of filiariasis by the mosquito opened up an entirely new field, and led directly to the discovery of the mosquitos rôle in malaria which "opened up a new epoch in man's life in the tropics," and made projects such as the Panama Canal a possibility without an appalling price being paid in human lives.

His zeal for the spread of the knowledge which was peculiarly his own, resulted in the formation of the London School of Tropical Medicine, of which he was the only possible head, and which he built up to its present world-wide reputation. "Yet, that Sir Patrick Manson was able to save millions of human lives, that he was able to banish disease from its immemorial fastnesses, that he was to afford safe conducts to the missionary, the soldier, and the merchant in many of the world's danger areas, are perhaps the least of his achievements. Greater by far than these is the moral support which his work has bestowed on what we speak of as Western Civilization. . . . To have broken that fatal chain (of pestilence, war, and famine) in one of its links is to have accomplished a work monumental in stature, and infinite in its possibilities of good."

MAXWELL, JAMES CLERK, born Edinburgh, 1831; died Cambridge, 1879. Edinburgh, 1847-1850; Cambridge, 1850-1854, B.A. Professor of Natural Philosophy, Marischal College, 1856-1860. Professor of Physics and Astronomy, King's College, London, 1860-1868. Professor of Experimental Physics, Cambridge, 1871.

As an experimental physicist Clerk Maxwell's name is for ever famous. From his youth he showed

remarkable powers in his treatment of physical problems, and his work on *The Stability of Saturn's Rings* left no doubt as to his genius. He supervised the building of the Cavendish Laboratories at Cambridge, and secured an equipment of great efficiency. His wonderful experiments on the Phenomena of Colour and the Kinetic Theory of Gases, which did more than any other work to establish this theory, marked him as one of our greatest experimentalists of all time.

His work on *Electricity and Magnetism* is said to be "one of the most splendid monuments ever raised by the genius of a single individual," and it provided the physical theory of electro-magnetism, as it reduced all these phenomena to the stresses and motions of a material medium, an hypothesis which has since been abundantly confirmed.

His great edition of the works of Henry Cavendish contains original notes, which have proved that Cavendish was even a greater experimentalist and theorist than he had generally been thought to be.

McGRIGOR, SIR JAMES, born Cromdale, 1771; died London, 1858. Marischal College, 1784-88, M.A.; M.D., Edinburgh, 1804. Inspector-General, Army Hospitals, 1809. Director-General, Army Medical Department, 1815-51.

While a student, McGrigor founded the Medical Society at Marischal College, which survives as the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society, the premier medical society of the North of Scotland.

He is with justice called the Founder of the Royal Army Medical Corps, as he brought order out of chaos wherever he was sent at home or abroad, and raised

the status of the medical officers in the commands in which he served. After brilliant work at home in the stamping out of epidemics among the troops, he joined Wellington in 1812, and Napier has given us a summary of the results he achieved. "During the ten months from the siege of Burgos to the battle of Vittoria, the total number of sick and wounded which passed through the hospitals was 95,348. By the unremitting attention of Sir James McGrigor and the medical staff under his orders, the army took the field preparatory to the battle with a sick list under five thousand. For twenty successive days it marched towards the enemy, and, in less than one month after it had defeated him, mustered, within thirty men, as strong as before; and this, too, without reinforcements from England, the ranks having been recruited by convalescents." At the end of the war, Wellington declared, "He is one of the most industrious, able, and successful public servants I have ever met with."

On his appointment as Director-General, McGrigor inaugurated a system of medical reports and returns from all stations, which is now perpetuated in the annual blue books of the Army Medical Corps. He also collected material for museums, had the conditions of the medical officers materially improved, and, withal, insisted on rigid retrenchment in the expenditure of his department. He established a tradition for courtesy to and interest in his junior officers, which earned him the willing co-operation of his department and genuine expressions of deep regret when he retired at the age of eighty.

He was thrice Lord Rector of Marischal College, 1826, '27, '41. The obelisk erected to his memory in the Quadrangle at Marischal College was removed to the Duthie Park, where it still is.

McLENNAN, JOHN FERGUSON, born Inverness, 1827; died Hayes Common, 1881. King's College, 1845-49, M.A.; Cambridge, 1849-55; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1874. Parliamentary draughtsman for Scotland, 1871.

He is the extremely original and suggestive author of *Primitive Marriage*, which grew out of his researches when preparing the article, "Law," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (8th Ed.). In this work he developed an intelligible picture of the growth of the marriage relation and of systems in kinship according to natural law, and although his system has not been accepted, there can be no question of the importance of the facts which he collected for the first time, and of the impetus to research which he imparted.

His brother Donald (King's College, 1849-53, M.A.) edited and completed the fragment on the *Patriarchal Theory*, and it contains much acute and trenchant criticism of Maine's work on this subject.

He left an amazing amount of material behind, which has been edited by his wife and A. Platt as *Second Studies in Ancient History*.

MELDRUM, CHARLES, born Kirkmichael, 1821; died Edinburgh, 1901. Marischal College, 1840-44, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1876; F.R.S.

He is worthy of commemoration, as he worked out the laws of cyclones in the Indian Ocean, which have been of very great practical importance to navigators. He was also largely responsible for the erection of the Royal Alfred Observatory and its superior equipment in Mauritius, where he continued his investigations of the movements of storms, and carried out some valuable observations of sun-spots to supplement the work done at Greenwich.

MITCHELL, SIR ARTHUR, born Elgin, 1826; died Edinburgh, 1909. King's College, 1841-45, M.A.; 1848, M.D.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1875.

He is a distinguished alienist, who was responsible for the wide dissemination of improved methods of treating the insane, by the publication of his *The Insane in Private Dwellings.* His influence on the English Criminal Lunacy Commission was so marked that the Act of 1880 was largely based on his recommendations.

He was, further, one of the leading antiquaries of Scotland: he did much to encourage research, and himself contributed some valuable papers on antiquities. His *Past in the Present: What is Civilization?* at once became a standard work in sociological literature.

MITCHELL, JAMES, born Aberdeen, 1786? died Exeter, 1844. King's College, 1800-1804, M.A.; LL.D.

He did much for the popularisation of Natural Science by his numerous publications, and he made valuable collections relative to Scottish Antiquities, which he divided between King's College and the Society of Scottish Antiquaries. His complete geological survey of London and its neighbourhood is a worthy work. His labours on Parliamentary Commissions enquiring into factory employment of women and children was most arduous and important, and he sacrificed his health to this public-spirited work.

MURCHISON, CHARLES, born Spring Vale, Jamaica, 1830; died London, 1879. Marischal? College, 1845-47; Edinburgh, 1847-51, M.D.; LL.D., 1870.

Murchison acquired a very high reputation as a clinical teacher in London, and he was a first-rate

pathologist who specialized in diseases of the liver and fevers. He wrote over three hundred scientific papers, in which he made many contributions to medical knowledge, and the greatest of them all was *Treatise on the Continued Fevers of Great Britain*, which became the standard work in Europe.

"The great characteristic of his literary work was its solidity and accuracy of detail. He had the genius of thoroughness, and at the same time a happy fluency which enabled him to complete large masses of work with rapidity and precision. His own views were very positive, and he was a keen controversialist on some important questions, especially the relation of bacteria to disease. The side which he warmly defended has not been the winning side, and his views are fundamentally opposed to those now accepted, but the value of the materials which he contributed to the discussion is still great."

NICOL, JAMES, born Traquair; died Aberdeen, 1879. Edinburgh, 1821-25, M.A.; Bonn; Berlin. Professor of Geology, Queen's College, Cork, 1849-53. Professor of Natural History, Marischal College, 1853; United Colleges, 1860-78.

"Nicol was a good mineralogist, and published two useful text-books on that subject, but his reputation will always rest on his contributions to geology. Some of his earlier work on the Scottish uplands was of much value, but he has the high honour of having been the first to perceive the true relation of the rock masses in the complicated region of the highlands."

He also published an excellent Geological Map of Scotland, and although his views were violently contested by Murchison, who then had the ear of the scientific world, they have been amply substantiated by subsequent workers.

NICOL, JOHN PRINGLE, born Brechin, 1804; died Rothesay, 1859. King's College, 1818-22; M.A., 1856; LL.D., Glasgow, 1837. Professor of Astronomy, Glasgow, 1836.

He is chiefly memorable for his successful attempts at popularising Natural Science, more particularly Astronomy. "His lectures to the general public proved almost uniquely attractive from their combination of rhetorical power with exact knowledge. . . . His books, like his discourses, were eloquent, enthusiastic and learned."

His *Planetary System* contains the first suggestion of the use of photography for the study of sun-spots, a germ from which was to grow a tree of the greatest vigour and promise. His astronomical observations, which were directed to the physical features of the moon and nebulae, were accurate and valuable, as far as the powers of his instruments would allow.

NICHOLSON, HENRY ALLEYNE, born Penrith, 1844; died Aberdeen, 1899. Göttingen, 1866, Ph.D.; Edinburgh, 1867, D.Sc.; 1869, M.D. Professor of Natural History, Toronto, 1871; Durham, 1874; St. Andrews, 1875; Aberdeen, 1882.

As a palaeontologist he established his reputation by his work on fossil invertebrata, especially graptolites and corals. Along with this went his work on the elucidation of the geological succession of the palaeozoic rocks of the English Lake District, an investigation of high value which he carried out with Harkness. But it is as a writer of text-books that he is more known, as his *Zoology* and *Palaeontology* were standard not only in Britain, but also in the Universities of the Continent.

OGILVIE, WILLIAM, born Pittensear, 1736; died Aberdeen, 1817. King's College, 1755-59, M.A.; Glasgow, 1760-61; Edinburgh. 1761-62. Assistant to Professor of Philosophy, King's College, 1764, and Professor of Humanity, 1765.

He was one of the most accomplished scholars of the age, and his translations of the classics were highly esteemed, but, unfortunately, none were preserved for publication. He was the leading spirit in the attempt to unite the two Colleges in 1786, which called forth a violent correspondence in the local press.

His fame rests on his *Essay on the Right of Property in Land*, which "anticipates much of what has since been done in agrarian legislation, and has much in common with recent theories of land nationalisation." The author differentiates between property in land and property in "movables," and considers it to be an indispensable maxim in natural law that every individual has a right to share in the land. . . . To check current evils he proposed an agrarian law that would "restore the population to the soil, and advocated the establishment of a land court with power to acquire land for allotments, and to assist the peasantry to buy their own farms."

He gave a great impetus to agriculture in the North by his bold action of selling his estate and buying some poor land near Aberdeen, where he demonstrated what could be done by scientific farming. He was thoroughly successful in his experiment, and sold his farm for nearly three times what he paid for it.

OGSTON, FRANCIS, born Aberdeen, 1803; died Aberdeen, 1887. Marischal College, 1817-21, M.A.; Edinburgh, 1824, M.D. Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, Marischal College, 1839; Professor, 1857; Professor in Joint Colleges, 1860-83.

He is remembered as a great medical jurist, whose text-book was accepted as the standard work on the subject in Britain and on the Continent. His expert evidence in the judicial courts added to his fame, as his reports were models of their kind, and frequently earned the commendation of the judges for their lucidity.

PHILPOTS, EDWARD PAYNE, born Banbury, 1842; died London, 1915. Aberdeen, 1868, M.B., C.M.; 1870, M.D.

While still a student he went to the Arctic, and spent nineteen months there (1865-66), engaged in making valuable botanical collections, and investigating the coast line of Bethune Bay, where he discovered that Cape Horsburgh was the eastmost point of an island, and not of a peninsula, as was previously thought. The island is now named in his honour.

PIRRIE, WILLIAM, born Huntly, 1807; died Aberdeen, 1882. Marischal College, 1821-25, M.A.; Edinburgh, 1825-29, M.D.; Paris. Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, Joint Medical School, Aberdeen, 1830. First Professor of Surgery, Marischal College, 1839; United Colleges, 1860.

He was for long the premier surgeon of the North of Scotland, and, along with Sir John Struthers (*q.v.*), established the reputation of the Aberdeen

Medical School, which had never been so largely attended as at his death. At his solicitations, his life-long friend, Sir Erasmus Wilson, established the Chair of Pathology in the University. "Pirrie's lectures were essentially demonstrative, and he possessed in a high degree the faculty of inspiring enthusiasm in his audience."

He published numerous contributions to the medical press, as well as his *Principles and Practice of Surgery*, which was for long a standard text-book.

REDFERN, PETER, born 1821; died Donaghadee, 1912. Edinburgh; London. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, King's College, 1845-60. Professor of Anatomy, Belfast. 1860.

While in Aberdeen he carried out a series of classical experiments, which made him the founder of our knowledge concerning the microscopic structure of cartilage, and the discoverer of the process by which it is repaired, and it is to this fundamental knowledge that our modern surgery of the joint owes its success. It is a matter of real regret that he devoted his time so exclusively to teaching that he could not give the world the fulfilment of his brilliant promise as an experimental investigator.

REID, ALEXANDER, born Banchory Ternan, 1586? died London, 1641. Marischal College, 1601? M.A. Lecturer on Anatomy, Barber-Surgeons' Hall, London, 1632-41.

Brother of Thomas, Latin Secretary to James I. of Britain. He was the first lecturer on Surgery in London, and had a great reputation as a surgeon: his works were standard on the subjects of Anatomy and Surgery. He was thoroughly acquainted with the

scientific lore of his day, but he would not admit Harvey's discovery of the circulation of blood. He was a very popular teacher, and at his death he founded bursaries at both Colleges, and divided his library between them.

ROBERTSON, ANDREW, born Aberdeen, 1777; died London, 1845. Marischal College, 1790-1794, M.A.

He is a distinguished miniature painter, whose work is marked by its solid quality and honesty of purpose. His patronage by the Royal Family set the seal to his reputation, and he painted most of the notable men of his day.

His brother Archibald (Marischal College, 1783-1786) was also a distinguished miniaturist, who emigrated to America, lived in Washington's family, became the greatest miniaturist in the country, and so painted many valuable historical portraits. He became a distinguished citizen of New York, and took a leading interest in its development.

ROBERTSON, GEORGE CROOM, born Aberdeen, 1842; died London, 1892. Marischal College, 1857-61, M.A.; London, Heidelberg, Berlin, Göttingen, Paris. Assistant to Professor of Greek, Aberdeen, 1864-1866. Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic, University College, London, 1866.

"Though his health prevented him from finishing any considerable work, his influence in promoting philosophical studies in England, both by his lectures and his editorial labours, *Mind*, was probably unsurpassed by that of any contemporary. On philosophy his affinities were chiefly with the school

represented by the Mills and Professor Bain ; but he was widely acquainted with philosophical literature of all schools, and singularly impartial and cautious in his judgment."

With his wife he was intensely interested in many social works, and he was a great supporter of women's suffrage, his influence being very important in gaining the admission of women to University College.

Founder of the Croom Robertson Fellowship in the University.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, born Dingwall, 1808 ; died Northern Canada, 1840. King's College, 1825-1829, M.A.

Along with P. W. Dease he was sent out by the Hudson Bay Company to complete the discovery and survey of the northern shores of America, and very valuable work was done, only the bad weather conditions preventing Simpson from discovering the North-West Passage. It seems that he was killed by his men, of whom he shot two before he fell in the fight, on his way back to civilization.

SKEYNE (Skeen), GILBERT, born 1522 ; died Edinburgh, 1599. King's College, M.A., M.D. Mediciner ? 1556 ; Regent ? 1568.

This author of the earliest known Scottish medical work, *Ane breve description of the Pest,* helps to remind us that the Chair of Mediciner in King's College constitutes the most ancient foundation for instruction in medicine in Great Britain, Cambridge following in 1540, and Oxford in 1546. Skeyne also wrote a description of the qualities and effects of the Well at Woolman Hill, which also is distinguished as the earliest topographical work connected with Scotland.

STEPHENSON, WILLIAM, born Edinburgh, 1838; died Aberdeen, 1919. M.B., C.M., Edinburgh, 1860; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1913. Professor of Midwifery, Aberdeen, 1875-1912.

He was generally recognised as one of the foremost men in his profession as a gynaecologist and obstetrician, and as an able and distinguished teacher, many of whose pupils have become in their turn leaders and teachers of the branch of medicine in which he specialized.

His services to the City of Aberdeen were equally distinguished, as it owes to his public-spirited enthusiasm the foundation of the Children's Hospital, 1877, of which he was senior physician for twenty years, and the Maternity Hospital as late as 1894.

STRUTHERS, SIR JOHN, born Dunfermline, 1823; died Edinburgh, 1899. Edinburgh, M.D., 1845; LL.D., Glasgow, 1885. Professor of Anatomy, Aberdeen, 1863-1889.

He followed two distinguished men, Allen Thomson (*q.v.*), and Lizars, the author of standard anatomical text-books, and under his guidance the anatomy department grew to its present size, and became one of the best equipped in Europe.

He was one of the earliest advocates of Darwinism in Scotland, with the result that "the analytic study of anatomy in the concrete ceased to be purposeless and unrelated; it became rather a discipline in synthesis," and he built up a museum which has remained almost unequalled. Along with Professor Pirrie (*q.v.*) he was responsible for the reforming zeal which made possible the enlargement of the Royal Infirmary, which then

became famous throughout Britain for the excellence of its clinical teaching.

Not only was he a magnificent teacher, but he was also an educational reformer of the first rank, as it was during his chairmanship of the Education Committee of the General Medical Council that the present system of medical education was drawn up, and it was largely his own work.

THOMSON, ALLEN, born Edinburgh, 1809; died London, 1884. M.D., Edinburgh, 1830; F.R.S., 1848. Professor of Anatomy, Marischal College, 1839-1841, resigned at the collapse of the medical school carried on in conjunction with King's College. Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow, 1848-1877.

He is the first of the great biological teachers of the 19th century, in contrast to the natural historians of earlier times. "Only less great than Huxley, he differed from him in lack of polemical spirit." He was endowed with a keen critical faculty, which made him so cautious that he never attempted any broad generalizations.

As a microscopical anatomist he added greatly to the work of the German pioneers, but it is as an embryologist that he is outstanding. He was for long the main exponent of embryology in this country, and he did much work of great originality and value on the development of the circulatory and genito-urinary systems. His diagrams are so accurate, and his work so complete, that they are still used in text-books on the subject. He also did much work on the physiology of the eye, which is of permanent value.

He was one of the most active supporters of expansion for Glasgow University, and he was largely

instrumental in getting the Western Infirmary built, and it was due almost solely to his efforts that the new University Buildings are on their splendid site at Gilmorehill.

THOMSON, DAVID, born Leghorn, 1817; died Aberdeen, 1880. Glasgow, 1832-1836, M.A.; Cambridge, 1836-1839, B.A.; 1845, M.A. Professor of Natural Philosophy, King's College, 1845; joint Colleges, 1860.

"'Davie' Thomson was known to two generations of Aberdeen students as an ideal teacher, and his name is inseparably connected with the high reputation which the University at one time possessed for mathematical scholarship. His lectures, while strictly scientific in method, were lightened by the free play of his keen and delicate humour."

It is also noteworthy, that at the Union of the two Colleges in 1860, Thomson's proposals were in every particular adopted, and the success of the plan is a monument to his business capacity.

Bust by Hutcheson in Picture Gallery, Marischal College.

TRAIL, JAMES WILLIAM HELENUS, born Birsay, 1851; died Aberdeen, 1919. Aberdeen, 1866-1876; M.A., 1870; M.B., C.M., 1876; M.D., 1879; F.R.S., 1893. Professor of Botany, Aberdeen, 1877.

His scientific work began with his expedition to Brazil, which yielded his *Papers on the Palms of the Amazon Forests*, and it was continued by a long series of papers on the natural history of Scotland, and on the changes occurring in the native and imported

flora of the country, on which he collected an enormous amount of material by constant field work. He contributed much to the knowledge of the present distribution of flowering plants, plant galls, and fungi; plant galls being a connecting link between his two enthusiasms, entomology and botany.

He was a teacher who was ever ready to encourage those who were willing to learn, and many of our leading botanists to-day owe much to his enthusiasm and guidance. A memorial volume is in process of preparation which will contain his work on the flora of the city of Aberdeen, in which he has traced, from the earliest records upwards, the influence of man on the distribution of the flora.

WALLER, AUGUSTUS DÉSIRÉ, born Paris, 1856; died London, 1922. Aberdeen, 1873-1878, M.B., C.M.; M.D., 1881; F.R.S., 1892. Director of the Physiological Laboratory of the University of London.

This son of the illustrious describer of "Wallerian Degeneration," will always be associated with pioneer investigations of the electrical phenomena of the heart and of the nervous system. He was the first to show that the heart's electrical currents could be recorded, as he was the first to obtain a human electro-cardiogram, and it is to this work that the rise of electro-cardiology, as a branch of medical science, is due.

His concern at the number of deaths under chloroform anæsthesia led to his valuable researches on the dilution of this vapour, and to the appointment of the Medical Association Committee of investigation, which put chloroform anæsthesia on its present practical basis.

His pioneer work on Pain has been a powerful stimulus to the work now proceeding on this subject, and is but one of the many subjects of investigation which his great ability as a teacher and a research worker has served to stimulate.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, born Orkneys, 1773; died London, 1844. "At Aberdeen." Professor of Geology, London, 1841.

He studied architecture, and the Royal Institution was built from his design. He is distinguished for his geological researches in the Isle of Wight, where he recognised the presence of both freshwater and marine strata, and he subsequently described the Purbeck and Portland rocks on the mainland. He contributed the excellent geological section to Sir Henry Englefield's description of the Isle of Wight, and his name is perpetuated in the rare mineral Websterite and several fossils.

WYLIE, SIR JAMES, born Kincardine on Forth, 1768; died St. Petersburg, 1854. King's College, —; M.D., 1794, Edinburgh.

He entered the Russian medical service and rapidly advanced to become personal physician of the Tsars Paul and Alexander I., and Director of the Medical Services of the Russian Army. He founded the Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Petersburg, and formed the *status medicus* at the Medical Academies, and had honours showered upon him for his services to medicine in general in Russia. His fortune was left to the Tsar, and it was used to build an hospital in St. Petersburg.

PART II.

THEOLOGY.

THEOLOGY.

THE ABERDEEN DOCTORS.

(Compiled from Bulloch's History of the University).

The two Universities of Aberdeen have from their inception been the nurseries of future leaders of the Church, but only once in their history have they played an organized part in the countless religious controversies with which Scotland has been blessed, (at least the Scottish character, which is universally admired, has been put down to this cause), and that was at the time of the fall of Episcopacy.

The "Aberdeen Doctors" may be defined as those members of the Universities of Aberdeen who put their names to the famous "General Demands, Replyes and Duplyes," which were made to the Commissioners of the General Assembly who, in 1638, visited the city on behalf of the Covenant.

They were six—four from King's College, Dr. John Forbes, Professor of Divinity; Principal William Leslie; Dr. Alex. Scroggie, Minister of Old Machar and Rector in 1636; and Dr. Alex. Ross, Minister of the third charge of St. Nicholas and Rector in 1638; and two from Marischal College, Dr. Robert Baron, Professor of Divinity, and Dr. James Sibbald, Minister of the first charge of St. Nicholas and Professor of Natural Philosophy, 1620-23.

Bishop Patrick Forbes of Corse came to the See of Aberdeen in 1618, and he at once set about, by virtue of his ex-officio position of Chancellor of King's College, putting an end to the state of chaos reigning there. He was allied to Laud's party in the religious controversy of the day, and as he aimed at re-establishing the school of Philosophy at King's College,

he selected as his lieutenants men who were distinguished in philosophy, and at the same time held his Episcopalian views. In this way he strengthened enormously the already conservative tendencies which held sway at King's College.

But the Bishop also used his great influence to obtain appointments for his supporters in the Presbyterian College in the New Town, and so William Forbes, an active Episcopalian, was actually Principal. The Professors of Divinity and of Natural Philosophy were also supporters of Episcopacy.

Soon after Forbes' death, Laud issued his notorious "Book of Canons" from Raban's press in Aberdeen, and it was followed by his hateful Liturgy of 1637, which angered the Independent Scotsman to his core and was repudiated by the Tables. The climax to the resistance to Episcopacy was reached in 1638 when the Covenant was promulgated on February 28th, and the whole country accepted it — except Aberdeen.

From the beginning of Laud's disastrous interference the Aberdeen Doctors had supported his actions, and by dint of much preaching and dialectic skill had brought the city of Aberdeen to share in their belief. "Thus for the first time in its history, the University affected the country in a great national crisis, and became the very centre of the ecclesiastical struggle."

The Earl of Montrose and his commission appeared in the city in July, and when permission was refused for them to preach in the city churches, the Earl Marischal (son of the founder of Marischal College) gave them the courtyard of his town house in which to defend the Covenant. A week of useless argument followed, in which the "Doctors" more than held their

own, and the commission retired, having accomplished nothing. For their bold defence of Episcopacy the "Doctors" duly received the thanks of the King.

On April 3rd, 1639, Montrose reappeared, this time with an army behind him, and summoned the citizens to sign the Covenant at the Greyfriars Church. The members of King's College failed to appear, and so Montrose repaired thither. The Chancellor, Bishop Bellenden, and the Principal, William Leslie, were at once deposed, and the removal of the non-covenanting members of the College went on apace, so that by the end of that year the "second purging" of the College was an accomplished fact. The greatest of the Episcopalians, Dr. John Forbes, was finally dismissed in 1641, after all attempts at converting him had failed.

But the resistance to the Covenant was not quenched by the removal of the prime movers in the rebellion, skirmishes between citizens and Covenanters occurred at Trot of Turriff, Megray Hill, and Bridge of Dee, and so exasperated were the Covenanters, that, but for the interference of the Earl Marischal, the town would have been burned. In the end the magistrates were compelled to sign the Covenant on the 28th May, 1640, but so strenuous had been the resistance that a Covenanting Regiment was quartered on the town until February, 1642.

The fall of Episcopacy meant a great loss to real culture. In the words of the Parson of Rothiemay (James Gordon, *q.v.*)—"From that tyme forwards, learning beganne to be discountenanced; and the very forme of preaching, as well as the materialls, was chainged for the most pairt. Learning was nicknamed human learning; and some ministers so farr cryed it doune in their pulpitts, as they wer heard to saye, 'Downe doctrine and upp Chryste.'"

ANNAND, WILLIAM, born Ayr, 1633; died Edinburgh, 1689. King's College, 1644-49, M.A.; Oxford, 1652-55, B.A., 1656, M.A.; Dean of Edinburgh, 1685.

This son of an Episcopalian father, also of King's College, who was seriously assaulted by the women of Glasgow for his support of Laud, is distinguished for his defence of the fast failing Church of England party in Scotland. All his writings, which are flavoured with a lively quaintness, are devoted to the cause of Episcopacy, and he was one of the most important figures in its temporary restoration. But it was not to be for long; on the very day he died Edinburgh Castle was surrendered to the Convention of Scottish Estates, and Annand's life work was undone.

ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER, born Pitcarles, 1538; died Aberdeen, 1583. St. Andrews, 1557-60, M.A.; Bourges, 1560-65; Principal, King's College, 1569 to death.

He came up to King's College to find the finances in a very critical condition, but under his vigorous management prosperity soon returned. From his entrance into his office, Arbuthnot became one of the leaders of the Presbyterian party in the country, and there was none of the many attempts at establishing ecclesiastical government on a sure basis in which he did not take the leading part. His fearlessness and zeal marked him out as the Assembly's Ambassador to King James whenever they had a protest to enter, and this made him a marked man. James ordered his withdrawal to his Principalship, under pain of burning, and so escaped from his arguments. The Assembly's protests were in vain, and Arbuthnot had to retire from his national leadership. It is said the

blow killed him, as he died in the same year.

As a poet he is not undistinguished, as many of his fugitive pieces are worthy of remembrance.

He was buried in King's College Chapel, and Melville wrote his well-earned epitaph—"*Patriæ lux oculusque.*"

ASPLAND, ROBERT, born Wishaw, 1782; died London, 1845. Marischal College, 1799-1800.

His stay at the University was brief, as his Unitarian views were held to be "unsound," and he is worthy of note for his leadership of all movements for religious toleration. He was indefatigable and successful in his advocacy of the retention of the Toleration Act, 1812, and the repeal of the Corporation and Tests Acts, 1828, and he was largely responsible for the defeat of the proposal to prosecute unbelievers in 1823. He was also the founder of the College for training Unitarian divines at Hackney, and he wrote several theological works of value and great popular appeal.

BARON, ROBERT, born ? 1593; died Berwick, 1639. St. Andrews, ——— M.A.; D.D., King's College, 1627, Dean of Faculty of Divinity, King's College, 1634; Professor of Divinity, Marischal College, 1624-39.

One of the "Aberdeen Doctors" (*q.v.*), who was most assiduous in his defence of Episcopacy during the famous debates of the Visitation of 1638. He fled to England at the "purging" in 1639, and was rewarded for his loyalty by nomination to the See of Orkney, which he never held, as he died on his return to Scotland.

Some of his manuscripts are preserved in the Library at King's College.

BLACKWELL, THOMAS ("The Elder"), born 1660; died Aberdeen, 1728. Glasgow, Alumnus. Professor of Divinity, Marischal College, 1710, Principal, 1717.

He took a prominent part in the disturbed affairs of the Scottish Church of his time, and he used his influence in the interests of peace. He also wrote vigorously and with acceptance against all forms of scepticism.

BLAIKIE, WILLIAM GARDEN, born Aberdeen, 1820; died North Berwick, 1899. Marischal College, 1833-37, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1871. Professor of Apologetics and Pastoral Theology, New College, Edinburgh, 1868.

During his service in a charge he took a great interest in the cause of the poor, and his essays, written on their behalf, attained remarkable popularity. As a professor his relations with his students were of the closest character, and his practical ability was of great service to his college. In the field of literature he wrote extensively and well, and his lives of David Livingstone and David Brown are admirable biographies.

BROWN, WILLIAM LAURENCE, born Utrecht, 1755; died Aberdeen, 1830. St. Andrews, 1772-74; Utrecht, 1774-77. Professor of Moral Philosophy and Ecclesiastical History, Utrecht, 1788-95; Professor of Divinity, Marischal College, 1795, Principal, 1796-1830.

In the field of Biblical Criticism he was supreme in his day. His *Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Creator* obtained the valuable Burnet bequest against a

field which included all the distinguished divines of the day, among them a future Archbishop of Canterbury. He made several contributions to the literature of criticism, all of which were of marked ability, and so he became a conspicuous and influential member of the General Assembly, in which he was instrumental in the triumph of the Reform Party.

BURNS, WILLIAM CHALMERS, born Dun, 1815; died Nieu-chwang, 1868. Marischal College, 1830-34, M.A.

Burns intended to enter the legal profession, but feeling the call to preach the Gospel, he re-entered the University and studied theology. Remarkably enthusiastic scenes followed on his preaching in Scotland, and in 1846 he set out for China, where his success was immediate and most marked. He won the esteem of the natives to an unprecedented degree, went among them with no provisions as he was certain of their hospitality, and converted extraordinary numbers to the Christian faith. His self-sacrificing ministrations gained for Burns the universal opinion that he was one of the most devoted and Christlike of Missionaries "since Apostolic times."

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, born Aberdeen, 1719; died 1796. Marischal College, 1734-38, M.A.; D.D., King's College, 1764. Principal of Marischal College, 1759, and Professor of Divinity, 1771.

The philosophical discussions of the "Wise Club" afforded Campbell the opportunity of that invaluable exchange of ideas which was to stimulate him to write

his celebrated *Dissertation on Miracles.* In this work he seeks to refute the materialistic standpoint of Hume, and to this day it remains a valuable contribution to the literature of theology. He argues "that there is no contradiction between what we know by testimony and the evidence upon which a law of nature is based; they are of a different description indeed, but we can without inconsistency believe that both are true."

In 1776 appeared his long planned *Philosophy of Rhetoric*, which at once took a foremost place among books on the subject. His *New Translation of the Gospels* was his last and most important work, as his critical and explanatory notes are of very high value, and seemed to point the way to much of succeeding Biblical Criticism.

Portrait reproduced in Great Window, Mitchell Hall. Copy by Sir George Reid in possession of University.

CRUDEN, ALEXANDER, born Aberdeen, 1701; died London, 1770. Marischal College, 1713-1717, M.A.

Chiefly memorable for his *Complete Concordance to the Holy Scriptures*, which at once superseded all its predecessors, and has made his name a household word amongst English-speaking peoples. This work is "full and accurate, and later concordances only supersede it by combining an English with a Greek and Hebrew concordance."

About 1760 he assumed the title of "Alexander The Corrector," and petitioned Parliament for a formal appointment to the office of correcting the morals of the nation. From this time he was indefatigable in his attempts to improve the morals of the country,

and he preached his theme through the length and breadth of England and Scotland. He was received at Oxford, Cambridge and Aberdeen with the honour due to his learning, and wherever he went he appointed "deputy correctors," appointments which undergraduates were not slow in accepting, as they contributed to the gaiety of nations.

There can be no doubt that his extreme activity, though it was in a lost cause, staved off the attacks of periodic insanity from which he suffered, and which were said to have been brought on by an unfortunate love affair in Aberdeen, and aggravated by the pecuniary straits to which he was subjected throughout almost all his life.

Perhaps the memory of his hard fight made him endow a bursary at his old college.

CUMMING, JOHN, born Fintray, 1807; died London, 1881. King's College, 1822-1826, M.A.; Edinburgh, D.D., 1844.

He took an active part in a great number of philanthropic movements, and was an early founder of ragged schools. But he will be best remembered as a controversialist. He was an important opponent of the Seceders, who ultimately formed the Free Church, and a doughty champion of Protestantism. The "Papal Aggression" of 1850 found him at his best, and he had a lengthy controversy with Cardinal Wiseman, which culminated in his attempt to take the war into the enemies' camp, by applying for permission to attend an Oecumenical Council of Pope Pius IX., which was of course refused.

His prestige as a churchman gave his interpretation of prophecy wide publicity, although he held that the "last vial" of the Apocalypse was to be poured out between 1848 and 1867.

DAVIDSON, ANDREW BRUCE, born Kirkhill, 1831; died Edinburgh, 1902. Marischal College, 1846-1849, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1868; New College, Edinburgh, 1852-1856; Professor of Oriental Languages, New College, Edinburgh, 1863-1902.

With the publication of the first part of his commentary on Job he was at once recognised as the first really scientific British commentator on the Old Testament. He laid down the axiom that the first duty of an exegete is to ascertain the meaning of the author, and he supplied guidance when it was much needed as to the methods and results of higher criticism. His insistence on historical imagination in exegesis made him identify himself with the ideas and points of view of the Hebrews, and so his work on Old Testament Theology remains unrivalled.

A great teacher, he attracted gifted pupils, among them our present Principal, and he fired them with his enthusiasm, and instilled into them the historical and religious importance of the Old Testament, and so he initiated in this country that historical view, which was afterwards more fully developed by his disciple, William Robertson Smith (*q.v.*), and which is now generally accepted by scholars. He is recognised as the real author of the victory for the liberty of Biblical Criticism which Smith won for Scotland.

DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER DYCE, born Aberdeen, 1807; died Aberdeen, 1872. Marischal College, 1821-1825; D.D., 1854. Minister of South Church, 1832-72.

"His popularity as a preacher was very great, and his influence among the students of the University

and the more cultured classes was paramount. To him more than to any other was due the transformation of religious opinion in Aberdeen from "moderatism" to "evangelicalism," which led to the exodus of the city ministers and congregations at the disruption of 1843. Davidson led the most influential congregation of the city into the Free Church, and continued to minister to it with undiminished success, first in Belmont Street, then in a new church in Union Street, until his death. He devoted himself wholly to pulpit work, taking no part in public affairs."

DAVIDSON, GEORGE, born London, 1821; died Birmingham, 1876. Marischal College, 1837-38; Glasgow, 1838-41.

Refusing to be pledged to any form of theological belief, this earnest and brilliant preacher, who, necessarily, would not accept ordination, started the "Church of the Saviour" in Birmingham, and soon it led the way in its promotion of teaching of the children, help for the poor, and night classes for adults. The pastor soon became one of the most famous lecturers of the day. "He was remarkable for his power of popularising the teachings of Emerson and Carlyle, as well as for spreading the fame of Shakespeare and the great works of English literature and history among the middle classes. His lectures always led to demands on local libraries, and had a great influence in improving and elevating taste. They led his hearers to read and think. . . . 'Humanity' in its broadest sense was the keynote of his life and work, on the platform and through the press. He was one of the earliest and most energetic advocates of free public libraries and of secular schools. Few men have been more

widely known personally throughout the kingdom, and none have been more sincerely mourned than this gifted lecturer, impressive preacher, and manly and kind friend."

DICK, JOHN, born Aberdeen, 1764; died Glasgow, 1833. King's College. 1777-1781, M.A. Professor of Theology to the Associate Synod.

"He was distinguished from many theologians by the honour in which he held the scriptures, and by the strictness with which he adhered to the great protestant rule of making the Bible, in its plain meaning, the source of his religious creed, and the basis of his theological system," and his *Essay on the Inspiration of the Scriptures* put him in the front rank of the theologians of his day, and marked him as the leader of the Associate Synod, a position which he held until his death.

He was a successful preacher, who drew large congregations, and as a teacher he had great influence on the subsequent opinions of his pupils.

DUNCAN, JOHN, born Aberdeen, 1796; died Edinburgh, 1870. Marischal College, 1810-14, M.A.; LL.D., 1840. Professor of Oriental Languages, New College, Edinburgh, 1843-63.

Missionary to the Jews in Budapest, where his learning and character attracted great attention, and enabled him to have a great influence over the pastors of the Reformed Church in Hungary. As a professor he was unique, since a single word would suggest a train of thought which lasted throughout the lecture, be it cognate to his subject or not, yet "his vast

learning, his still more remarkable power of exact thought, and, above all, the profound reaches of his spiritual experience, which penetrated and illuminated from within the entire range of his scientific acquirements, admirably qualified him to handle the exegesis of scripture, and especially that of the Old Testament."

A teacher of brilliant students, *Colloquia Peripatetica*, by one of them, contains much of his thought, and shews us a faithful picture of a pious and great scholar.

FORBES, JOHN (of Corse), born Corse, 1593; died Corse, 1648. King's College, 1607-11, M.A.; Heidelberg; Sedan.

Son of Patrick Forbes. Professor of Divinity, King's College, 1619-1641.

On the arrival of the Commission in 1638, Forbes at once took his natural position as leader of the "Aberdeen Doctors," and conducted the dialectic campaign with great skill. Montrose's return, at the head of troops, forced his retirement to Corse, although he returned to College after this, and was not finally dismissed until 1641, when the Covenanters were convinced they could do nothing to induce him to remain in the "purged" professoriate. He then devoted himself, in the library at King's College, to the composition of his magnum opus, *Instructiones Historico-Theologicae*, which was not published until he reached Holland in 1645, whither he had to flee from his persecutors.

The publication of this work gave him an European reputation, and it is generally conceded to be the most important treatise on the History of Doctrine written in the seventeenth century. He wrote some

ten volumes on Moral Theology, all of which were equally distinguished. His influence was so profound that a twentieth century biographer has said that "he is the greatest theologian our country has produced."

FORBES, ROBERT, born Rayne, 1708; died Leith, 1775. Marischal College, 1722-26. M.A. Bishop of Ross and Caithness, 1769.

Chiefly remembered as a staunch Jacobite (it is said that the highest favour he could bestow was to allow one to drink the Pretender's health out of one of the royal brogues!), who left in manuscript the *Lyon in Mourning*, which is important for its inner history of the rebellion of 1745.

The communion office of the Scottish Episcopal Church owes much of its present form to his frequent editions.

FORBES, WILLIAM, born 1585; died Edinburgh, 1634. Marischal College, 1597-1601, M.A.; Rector, 1625. Professor of Logic, Marischal College, 1602-6; Principal, 1620-22. First Bishop of Edinburgh, 1634, said to have had the See created for his benefit, as he impressed Charles I. greatly by a sermon he preached before him.

His constant endeavours for a reconciliation with Rome, and his zeal for Episcopacy, made him very unpopular with the Presbyterian party, but his great learning and piety are indisputable. His posthumous *Considerationes* is a work of great depth and learning. It deals with "what may be called the imperial

questions of the Christian Church, and it has powerfully affected many who have had at heart, like Forbes, reunion of the Church on a Catholic scale."

FORSYTH, PETER TAYLOR, born Old Machar, 1848; died London, 1921. Aberdeen, 1865-69, M.A.; D.D., 1895. Principal, Hackney Theological College, 1901.

Described as "a vital force in British Congregationalism," he was a great theologian and teacher, who was able to inspire his students to an unusual degree. He laboured in his writings and teaching for a wider Church fellowship than any we have yet attained, and he established his reputation as one of the greatest preachers of his time.

He wrote much in the realm of Theology, and an eminent patristic scholar has declared—"It is my deliberate conviction that the theological writings of this great Scottish preacher are the most permanently valuable of all that have been published either in England or America during the last generation."

GARDEN, GEORGE, born Forgue, 1649; died Aberdeen, 1733. King's College, 1662-66, M.A. Regent, King's College, 1673.

He soon became the leader of the "Second Episcopacy" in Aberdeen, 1662-1690. Repeatedly he represented his Episcopal brethren, notably with the Pretender, 1715, when he was arrested but escaped to the Continent.

As early as 1700 the General Assembly had deprived him of his church of St. Nicholas, but he

took no notice of the decree, and continued his ministrations. Henry Scougal and himself may be called the "Scottish Quietists," as they were both weary of the ecclesiastical conflicts of their age, and in this lies the explanation of his adoption of a mystical theology, which to a man of his perception must have been full of fallacies.

GLEIG, GEORGE, born Boghall, 1753; died Stirling, 1840. King's College, 1766-70, M.A.; LL.D. Bishop of Brechin, 1810, and Primus of Scotland, 1818.

He was a divine who was distinguished for his broad views, and a wide philosophical learning. On his appointment to the Primacy he greatly aided in the introduction of many useful reforms, in fostering a more catholic and tolerant spirit, and in forming a close alliance with the sister Church of England.

GLOAG, PATON JAMES, born Perth, 1823; died Edinburgh, 1906. Edinburgh, 1840-43; St. Andrews, 1843-46; LL.D., Edinburgh, 1899. Interim Professor of Biblical Criticism, Aberdeen, 1896-99.

He was all through his long life an ardent advocate of the highest possible culture for the ministers of the Church of Scotland, and he devoted his energies to theological research, which is valuable for its analytical criticism and exegesis of the New Testament. He was a disciple of the German school of Theology, but conservative in tendency, and so he gave no support to the new higher criticism.

GORDON, ROBERT, born Glencairn, 1786; died Edinburgh, 1853. Edinburgh, 1807-09; Marischal College, 1809-11, D.D., 1823.

He was one of the leading personalities in the Disruption controversy, and to him, as Moderator, fell the task of pronouncing the deposition of the Strathbogie ministers. At first he sided with the non-intrusionists, and he is said to have made the best apology for the Free Church movement that has ever been penned.

He was a distinguished natural scientist also, invented a self-registering hygrometer, and contributed many mathematical papers to various Encyclopædias.

GRANT, JAMES, born Glen Urquhart, 1840; died Newcastle, 1885. M.A., Aberdeen, 1861.

Grant was trained in antiquarian research under the masters, Burton, Masson, and Cosmo Innes. The books of the last owe much to his industry.

His *History of the Burgh and Parish Schools of Scotland* is largely based on hitherto unpublished materials, and it sheds light on the social and educational history of the country. "It is of permanent value, and it is almost impossible to suppose it can ever be superseded by a more learned or exhaustive treatise."

GUILD, WILLIAM, born Aberdeen, 1586; died Aberdeen, 1657. Marischal College, 1601-05, M.A.; Rector, 1642-43; Principal, King's College, 1640, deposed by Monk, 1651.

One of the "Aberdeen Doctors," who was chosen as their representative at the General Assembly of 1638, which abolished Episcopacy. He was the most

moderate of the disputants and tried to mediate between them, but to no purpose. He wrote a large number of popular theological works, which served their purpose, but it is chiefly by his munificent benefactions to the University and the City of Aberdeen that his memory is kept fresh.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, born Garioch, 1728; died Aberdeen, 1795. Marischal College, 1740-44, M.A. Professor of Natural Philosophy, Marischal College, 1750, of Divinity, 1760, of Divinity, King's College, 1771.

While at Marischal College, his agitation resulted in the abolition of the system by which the professors had to conduct students over several fields of learning, and he also had the order of the subjects changed, so that the simpler was used to lead up to the more difficult. His philosophical essays gained him a high reputation, and his works enjoyed authority in his day.

He was a divine who was distinguished for his moderate views, and so he had an influence on theological controversy through the students that he had trained.

HALL, ROBERT, born Arnesby, 1764; died Bristol, 1831. King's College, 1781-85, M.A.; D.D., Marischal College, 1817.

He is remembered "for the tradition of his pulpit oratory, which fascinated many minds of a high order. His eloquence commended evangelical religion to persons of taste." He was a great exponent of social reform and religious toleration, and he wrote extensively on these subjects; his *Apology for the freedom of the Press* was a powerful composition in defence of his hope that a new era of social advancement was dawning.

HASTINGS, JAMES, born Huntly, 1852; died Aberdeen, 1922. Aberdeen, 1872-1876, M.A.; D.D., 1897.

He was one of the greatest Biblical scholars of his age, whose constant labours were devoted to making the Bible story a living reality for mankind. His zeal for the spread of knowledge, which was peculiarly his own, led to his founding of the *Expository Times*, which he guaranteed out of his slender resources as a country minister, and lived to direct it until it grew into an authorative organ of Biblical exposition. His name will be for ever associated with that long series of works on the Bible which have summed up our knowledge of the Word and the scenes of the actions described therein, but perhaps his *Bible Dictionary* is the best known of them all. In this monumental work he was aided by the greatest scholars of the time, whose help he could enlist by reason of his own great scholarship and his pre-eminent ability as an Editor-in-chief.

He did excellent work in his various charges, and the story is told that he used often to correct proofs in his carriage as he went from home to home in his visits, so that his scholarly labours should not interfere with his clerical duties.

HOWIE, ROBERT, born Aberdeen; died Dundee, 1647. King's College, —; Herborn; Basel. First Principal of Marischal College, 1594-1598; Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, 1607-1639.

He was an eminent divine who retained his charge in Aberdeen while serving as Principal of the young University. He removed to Dundee, where he was

declared by the Privy Council "nawyse to be capable of ony public office, function or charge within the said town," for aiding and abetting a faction in opposing the election of the magistrates (due to his charge of partizanship against them) and disturbing the peace of the burgh. He visited Aberdeen in 1619 as one of the Commission to the Universities, and continued to take a very active part in Church affairs to his death. He wrote some theological works.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, born Crimond, 1570? died St. Andrews, 1611. King's College, —; Helmstadt; Rostock. Professor of Divinity, St. Andrews, 1593.

He was the intimate friend of Andrew Melville, and so they shared the common vicissitudes of the leaders of the struggling Presbyterians. Their joint censure of the doctrines adopted at the Synod of Gap had the effect of preventing a schism in the Gallican Church, by bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

He wrote several devotional works of value, but his reputation rests on his epigrams, which are included in his cousin's collection of the Scottish Latin Poets. His poems do not exhibit true poetic fire, but their neatness of illustration and the classical elegance of their Latinity cannot be denied.

JOLLY, ALEXANDER, born Stonehaven, 1756; died Fraserburgh, 1838. Marischal College, 1771-1775, M.A.

The Diocese of Moray was disjoined from that of Ross and Argyll for his benefit (1798), and his saintly

character told on the Church with very great effect. Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, wrote that "his history belongs to the records of primitive Christianity on account of the devout simplicity of his character." Dean Stanley selected him as an example of the old episcopalian clergy. It was natural that the works of a man so justly revered, one might say without exaggeration, the world over, had a wide public, and his teaching was eagerly accepted.

KEITH, ALEXANDER, born Keith-Hall, 1791; died Buxton, 1880. Marischal College, 1805-09, M.A., 1833, D.D.

He is the famous author of *Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion from the fulfilment of Prophecy*, which at once took its place as a standard work on the evidences of Christianity, and became extraordinarily popular. He continued to write with authority on the interpretations of prophecy, and all his works had a high reputation with the populace as well as with scholars.

KEITH, GEORGE, born 1639; died Edburton, 1716. Marischal College, 1654-58, M.A.

He was a leader of the Quakers, served several periods in prison for his opinions, and was an active missionary in Europe with George Fox and William Penn. He went to America, and was soon the leader of a controversy which resulted in his dismissal from the sect, and his formation of the "Christian Quakers," called "Keithians" by his opponents. He returned to Britain and proved one of the most trenchant critics of Quakerism. Eventually he joined the Anglican Church and was ordained, and he continued his attacks on his old sect. His examination of Quakerism is

much more powerful than that of practically any other seceder, and that because he was in a special position, as he had been the friend of Robert Barclay, its great apologist, and had inspired much in his work, and so he was thoroughly conversant with all aspects of the Quakers' creed. Gilbert Burnet described him as "the most learned man that ever was in that sect," an opinion based on his versatility and ability as a writer, no doubt.

KEITH, ROBERT, born Uras, 1681; died, Bonnington, 1757. Marischal College, —. Bishop of Fife, 1733-43, Primus, 1743.

He was a leading churchman who did yeoman service in his endeavours to prevent a schism of the Episcopal Church over the questions of the support of the Chevalier, and the restoration of the authority of the bishops, which was threatened, especially in Edinburgh. But it is as an historian that his name will live. His *History of the Affairs of the Church of Scotland* is a work of honest original research, which preserves a large number of original documents, and has been of incalculable value to workers who followed him. He also drew up a catalogue of the Scottish Bishops, at the request of the Episcopal Synod, which, while it is of value, has not got the same reputation for accuracy as his previous work.

KENNEDY, JOHN, born Killearnan, 1819; died Bridge of Allan, 1884. King's College, 1836-40, M.A.; Theological College, Aberdeen, 1840-43; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1873. Pastor of the Free Church, Dingwall, 1844 till death.

He is the acknowledged successor of Dr. John Macdonald (*q.v.*), and he is sometimes designated as

the "Second Apostle of the North." He joined the Free Church movement at its inception, and as he became the leader in the Highlands of the opposition to the Union of the Free and United Churches, he was largely responsible for its defeat. He never hesitated to use his great influence with all his oratorical power on the side of the rigid interpretation of the Bible, and the maintenance of forms of worship as he had found them; thus he was warmly in sympathy with the prosecution of W. Robertson Smith (*q.v.*), and he was very active in his fight for strict religious observance of the Sabbath, and the non-secularization of endowments of the Church.

KIDD, JAMES, born Loughbrickland, Co. Down, 1761; died Aberdeen, 1834. Pennsylvania and Edinburgh; D.D., Princeton, 1819. Professor of Oriental Languages, Marischal College, 1794-1832.

He completed the theological course in Aberdeen while holding his Chair, and was appointed to the Gilcomston Chapel of Ease, where he soon preached to one of the largest congregations in Scotland. "His powerful preaching and vigorous character overcame violent opposition, and ultimately gained for him an extraordinary popularity. It became an article of popular belief that no one who had ever resisted 'the Doctor' had prospered. . . . . On the accession of George IV., he prayed in public that 'he might be a better king than he had been a prince regent,' and when the local authorities complained, asked 'and where's the man that can't improve?' Kidd not only lectured on vaccination from the pulpit, but employed a medical man to vaccinate his converts, and finally

forced hundreds into his house and vaccinated them himself. He is said to have given a stimulus to the study of Hebrew in the North of Scotland, but was not a very profound Hebraist."

KING, DAVID, born Montrose, 1806; died London, 1883. King's College, 1820-21; Edinburgh, 1821-25, M.A.; Glasgow (Secession College).

He succeeded his teacher, Dr. John Dick, in the charge of the Greyfriars Church, Glasgow, and he showed marked organizing ability and enthusiasm. He was an active supporter of the anti-slavery campaign, and one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance, a prime mover in the Union of the Secession and Relief churches to form the United Presbyterian Church, and a prominent leader in the negotiations to weld the various secession churches into a homogeneous whole, which was only partially successful; any success achieved was due to his conciliatory spirit.

His great popularity as a preacher overshadowed his reputation as a writer, although his works enjoyed a considerable popularity.

LANG, JOHN MARSHALL, born Glassford, 1834; died Aberdeen, 1909. Glasgow, D.D.; LL.D. Principal of Aberdeen, 1900.

From his induction as a clergyman Lang showed that he intended to be a pioneer in all movements in the Church of Scotland which aimed at widening its view. Amongst his innovations were rising in hymns of praise, the use of the organ in the worship of the Church, Sunday evening services, Christmas services, and a chapel in which the first fresco painting of Our Lord was seen in a Church of Scotland sacred edifice.

He also took the fullest interest in the civic affairs of Glasgow, where his charge was; he was one of the three public spirited men who persuaded the Town Council to take the sanitary precautions which averted an outbreak of cholera, and he constantly laboured to alleviate the condition of the poor, and tried to get all denominational faction forgotten in the name of charity.

He was a leader of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, and travelled widely on its behalf, and his investigations into "the religious condition of the people of Scotland" extended over six years, and his annual speech on the return of his report "was the great event of successive General Assemblies."

His principalship of the University was marked by his great tact and business capacity, and the University will be for ever grateful that his vigorous rule brought to completion the great alterations at Marischal College, and enabled the delayed Quatercentenary Celebrations to be the brilliant successes that they were.

LAWSON, JAMES, born Perth, 1538; died London, 1584. St. Andrews. Sub-Principal of King's College, 1569-1572.

He was the first man to teach Hebrew in Scotland, at St. Andrews in 1567-69. On his appointment to King's College he became the recognised leader of the clergy in the North of Scotland, and one of Knox's most trusted confidants. On the death of Knox he was appointed to his church, and he assumed the leadership of the Church Party. He encouraged a policy of intolerance, and took a prominent part in the numberless disputes with the civil power. For a short while his policy seemed to be successful, but, with the accession to power of Arran, the Church

was reduced to a lower level than it had yet attained. Lawson's opposition to the Parliament of 1584 led to arrangements for his arrest, and Arran's threat that even were his head as big as a haystack yet would he separate it from his neck! He fled to England, and died on his arrival in London.

LESLIE, HENRY, born Leslie, Fife, 1580; died Dublin, 1661. King' College, —. Bishop of Down and Connor, 1635.

From his ordination, Leslie was a vigorous supporter of the Church of England in Ireland, and on his consecration he threw his energies into the struggle with the Ulster Presbyterians, and became generally recognized as the champion of Laudian Episcopacy. The Great Rebellion gave the Covenanters and Catholics the chance to rise against their oppressors, and Leslie's house became the centre for the Anglican opposition. He fled to England in 1644, and remained there until the execution of the King, when he retired to Holland. He returned to Ireland some time before the Restoration, at which event he was compensated for his loyalty to the throne, and he was translated to the See of Meath in the year of his death.

LESLIE, JOHN, born Crichrie, 1571; died Balquhaine, 1671. King's College, —. Bishop of Raphoe and Clogher.

He was the only Anglican Bishop who remained at his post in Ireland during the interregnum, and he took no notice whatever of the interdicts against the Church. He earned the title of the "Fighting Bishop" by his leadership of the King's forces in Ireland, and his conveyance of ammunition, through hostile territory, to the beleagured forces in Londonderry. On

another occasion he is said to have knelt by the roadside and offered his famous prayer, "Almighty God . . . if we be sinners, they are not saints; though, then, Thou vouchsafedst not to be with us, be not against us, but stand neuter this day, and let the arm of flesh decide it."

He was famous for abstruse knowledge, the Spaniards whom he visited said of him, "Solus Leslius Latine loquitur," and his practice as a courtier gave a peculiarly graceful character to his preaching.

LESLIE, WILLIAM, born Aikenway; died Elgin, 1654. King's College. Regent, 1603; Principal, King's College, 1632.

He is one of the famous "Aberdeen Doctors," who would have none of the Covenant, and he was expelled from the College by the visitation of 1640. "Leslie's contemporaries are loud and unanimous in their praise of his great learning and instructive conversation," but nothing remains of his writings except two elegies on the death of Bishop Patrick Forbes.

MACDONALD, JOHN, born Reay, 1779; died Urquhart, 1849. King's College, 1797-1801, M.A; New York, D.D.

He is commonly called the "Apostle of the North." He left his well-ordered charge at Urquhart to preach among the Highlanders in Ross and Caithness, a proceeding which infringed on the rights of his colleagues, and called forth a condemnation by the General Assembly. His fame as a preacher spread far and wide, and he visited London and Ireland in his missionary zeal. At the Secession he withdrew from the Established Church, and took very many of the northern ministers with him.

MACDONALD, PATRICK, born Durness, 1729; died Kilmore, 1824. King's College, 1747.

"His claim to remembrance rests on his Collection of Highland Airs, which is valuable for its musical contents, and the material it offers to the historian of national melody."

MACHRAY, ROBERT, born Aberdeen, 1831; died Toronto, 1904. King's College, 1847-1851, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1865; Cambridge, 1855, B.A.; 1865, D.D. Bishop of Rupert's Land, 1865; Archbishop and Primate, 1893.

He resigned a Fellowship of his College at Cambridge to be consecrated Bishop of Rupert's Land, which was then a sparsely populated See covering 2,000,000 square miles of territory. By his indefatigable labours and statesmanlike prescience in all his efforts of improvement, he lived to subdivide his charge into eight Sees, so rapid had been the growth of the church organization under his care. He exerted a constant influence for good on the educational policy of the province; secondary schools were started under his direct supervision, and the University of Manitoba was founded largely because of his efforts, and he was its first Chancellor.

As Primate of All Canada he laboured successfully to weld the Church of England into a complete whole, and on his death his pre-eminent services to the Dominion were marked by a State funeral.

MACLEAN, JOHN, born Portsoy, 1828: died Alberta, 1866, King's College, 1847-1851, M.A. First Bishop of Saskatchewan, 1874.

He is distinguished for having created a bishopric which embraced 420,000 square miles of very poorly

populated Western Canadian territory, almost by his own exertions. He was indefatigable in his propaganda work in Canada and England, and his efforts were crowned with success. He obtained a permanent endowment for the See, and created a University out of Emmanuel College, Alberta, which grew under his care.

MAIR, WILLIAM, born Savoch, 1831; died Edinburgh, 1920. Marischal College, 1845-1849, M.A.; D.D., Aberdeen, 1885.

He was generally recognised as the chief ecclesiastical lawyer of the Church of Scotland, his principal work being his *Digest of the Laws, etc., of the Church of Scotland*, which is a standard authority on Church forms. All his life he was an active supporter of Church Union, and his contibutions to the literature on the Disruption are of value.

McLEOD, JOHN, born Skye, 1757; died Dundonald, 1841; King's College, 1772-1776, M.A.; 1795, D.D.

He was a distinguished Gaelic scholar who took a great interest in the education of the Highlands, and he superintended the preparation of the Gaelic Bible for pulpit use. He was also the general editor of the standard *Gaelic Dictionary* of the Highland Society on which Ewen Maclachlan (*q.v.*) was engaged, and which was published in 1828.

MEARNS, DUNCAN, born Cluny, 1779; died Aberdeen, 1852. King's College, 1791-1795, M.A. Professor of Divinity, King's College, 1816.

His learning and character made him a leader of the "Moderate" party in the Church during the long

and growing controversy with the evangelicals, and during the conflict which ended in the Disruption he was ceaselessly employed in defence of the establishment.

Next to Principal George Campbell (*q.v.*) he was considered the most learned divine of his time, and his exposition of the internal evidence of Christianity is valuable. His Murtle lectures created a deep impression and were published posthumously.

MENZIES, JOHN, born Aberdeen, 1604; died Aberdeen, 1684. Marischal College, 1624-1628, M.A.; Regent, 1628-1649. Professor of Divinity, Marischal College, 1649-1651, 1679-1681, 1682-1684; Professor of Divinity, King's College, 1679.

He was a man of great ability, learning and powers of controversy, who was not cast in the heroic mould necessary to a leader of those stern days of religious conflict. The party in power at the moment always deemed it wisest to have his controversial powers on its side, and he never failed them in their expectations!

Cromwell summoned him to England to advise on the suppression of the Established Church, but he soon tired of Independency, and became a Presbyterian once more. At the Restoration he changed with the Government, and established such a reputation in his disputes with the Catholics and Quakers that he was often spoken of for a bishopric. So his life of vacillation ran, until on his deathbed he charged his brother-in-law to publish his repentance, above all for having subscribed to the Test.

MILLIGAN, WILLIAM, born Edinburgh, 1821; died Edinburgh, 1893. St. Andrews, 1835-1839, M.A.; Halle, 1845. First Professor of Biblical Criticism, Aberdeen, 1860.

His works on the Ascension of Christ and the Revelation of St. John are distinguished by great learning and originality of thought, and took their place in the foremost rank of British theological literature. His wide interest in social and educational problems extended his influence greatly, and the breadth of his views on religious questions made him one of the most esteemed divines of the Scottish Church of his century in the opinion of his Anglican brethren. He was a reviser of the New Testament, and served as Moderator of the General Assembly, on which occasion he made the notable declaration that any scheme for the reunion of the churches in Scotland must consider the position of the Episcopalians, and also delivered a very important statement of the doctrine of the Church.

Portrait in King's College. Communion Table to his memory is in the College Chapel.

MITCHELL, JOHN MURRAY, born Aberdeen, 1815; died, Edinburgh, 1904. Marischal College, 1829-1836; 1833, M.A.; Edinburgh, 1837-1838.

He was a distinguished missionary whose labours extended over nearly fifty years in India. He gave a great impulse to missionary endeavour in India by his fervent zeal, and he founded missions in several districts hitherto forbidden or deemed too dangerous. Among his publications his *Letters to Indian Youth* enjoyed great popularity, and had no slight effect as a

powerful argument for Christianity, and his works on *Indian Religions* are exhaustive and accurate.

OGILVIE, JOHN, born Aberdeen, 1733; died Aberdeen, 1813. Marischal College, —; 1766, D.D.

He was one of a group of contemporary Scottish literary clergy, and he is chiefly remembered to-day as the man to whom Johnston remarked, "Let me tell you, the noblest prospect which a Scotsman sees is the high road which leads him to England."

He wrote much poetry, full of learning rather than of true poetic gift, and his philosophical works were aimed at defending theology against the deists and Hume, although he sometimes treated of topics not usually discussed by Scottish philosophers, for instance, in his *Theology of Plato.*

PATERSON, JOHN, born, 1632; died Edinburgh, 1708. King's College; St. Andrews, 1655-1657; Regent, 1658-1659. Bishop of Galloway, 1674; Archbishop of Glasgow (the last), 1687.

He was one of those leaders of the Church who was more politician than saint. He was actively engaged in all the intolerant measures of the Government, and opposed, until the accession of James II., the granting of any indulgences.

He was banished to England in 1695, and he returned to Scotland in 1702, when he started a vigorous campaign for raising funds for the poor clergy of his Church, a measure in which he was largely successful. His extreme partizanship led to the publication of the most horrible accusations

against his private life, and while his offences were undoubtedly magnified by his opponents, there can be no doubt that he was no saint.

He was a son of John Paterson (King's College, 1620-1624, M.A.), Bishop of Ross, who was a benefactor of his college, and one of the Commission of Visitation of 1661.

PIRIE, WILLIAM ROBINSON, born Slains, 1804; died Aberdeen, 1885. King's College, 1817-1821, M.A.; Marischal and King's Colleges, 1844, D.D. Professor of Divinity, Marischal College, 1843; Joint Colleges, 1860. Principal of the University, 1876.

At the outbreak of the non-intrusion controversy "his masterly dialectic power and shrewd practical wisdom marked him out as a guide for the Church of Scotland in very difficult times. . . . From 1864, when Pirie was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, and the Free Church celebrated their majority, the Established Church appeared to take a fresh start. The main object of his ambition, and the chief subject of his thoughts for many years had been the procuring of the abolition of that system of patronage which had fettered the Church since 1712, and in 1874 his proposals received the sanction of Parliament."

ROBERTSON, JAMES CRAIGIE, born Aberdeen, 1813; died Canterbury, 1882. Marischal College, 1824-25; Cambridge, 1834, B.A., 1838, M.A. Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, 1859; Professor of Ecclesiastical History, King's College, London.

He devoted his life to research in Ecclesiastical History, and produced a series of scholarly works on

his subject, which are marked by great learning, solidity, and trustworthiness, the *History of the Christian Church* being his best known work.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, born Kincairney, 1647; died Edinburgh, 1720. King's College, 1663-67, M.A. Bishop of Edinburgh, 1687.

On the accession of William and Mary, Ross was sent to London to find out their policy towards the Scottish Church, but he accomplished nothing, and prelacy was abolished in 1689. He was soon left "an ecclesiastical authority in his own communion unlike nothing which had been known in Scotland since the time of the first successors of St. Columba"—(Grub), and it was extremely fortunate for the country that the leader of the opponents of Presbyterianism was a man whose studious moderation contented him with exercising his function without diocesan jurisdiction, without emerging into public politics, and with doing his utmost to avoid friction.

He re-introduced the rite of confirmation, and consecrated bishops without diocesan jurisdiction, and by his policy preserved the unity of his communion.

ROSS, ARTHUR, born Birse; died Restalrig, 1704. St. Andrews; King's College, 1766. Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1684.

With John Paterson (*q.v.*), Ross was the leader of the oppression of the Presbyterians. He it was who informed the Duke of Hamilton that the Scottish Church was bound to support James, and he led in the aid given to Graham of Claverhouse, with the result that prelacy was abolished in 1689, as it was declared to be an "insupportable grievance."

He was so resolute in his Jacobitism that he sacrificed both his private fortune and his Church to this lost cause.

ROW, JOHN, born Carnock, 1598?; died 1672? St. Andrews, 1613-17, M.A. Lecturer on Hebrew, Marischal College, 1642; Principal of King's College, 1652, deposed 1661.

He was one of the chief leaders of the Covenanters and was associated with Cant in all his activities in Aberdeen. He became an Independent divine shortly after his visit to the Colleges on the commission of 1649, and Cromwell appointed him Principal of King's College, which was rebuilt during his term of office, and owes much to his self-sacrificing generosity during a period of great expenditure.

He carried on the tradition of his family as a famous Hebraist, and he published a grammar and lexicon, both of merit, as well as completed the *History of the Kirk of Scotland, 1558-1637*, which his father had almost finished.

RULE, GILBERT, born Edinburgh, 1629; died Edinburgh, 1701. Glasgow; Leyden, 1655, M.D.; Sub-Principal of King's College, 1651-56; Principal of Edinburgh, 1690.

He was one of the many distinguished divines who sacrificed comfort for conviction. He was constantly harried for his Presbyterian principles, and after imprisonment he was banished to Ireland. On his return to Scotland he gained a great reputation for his defence of Presbyterianism, and his writings against Monro and Sage gained him distinction as a scholar.

SAPHIR, ADOLPH, born Pesth, 1831; died 1891. Glasgow; Marischal College, 1849-51; Free Church College. Edinburgh, 1851-54.

He was one of the most distinguished Jewish converts to Christianity won over by the mission to Hungary, and his intimate knowledge of Jewish customs and literature enabled him to throw much light on biblical study. He was a theologian of the evangelical school, who was a most ardent supporter of missions to his fellow countrymen, and a polemical writer of undoubted ability, who devoted most of his energies to controverting the rationalistic theories of German thought.

SCOUGAL, HENRY, born Leuchars, 1650?; died Aberdeen, 1678. King's College, 1664-68, M.A. Regent, 1668-72. Professor of Divinity, King's College, 1674-78.

"Scougal is reckoned one of the saints of the Scottish Church, and his *Life of God in the Soul of Man* is one of the few productions of its clergy which have attained the rank of a religious classic." Charles Wesley was influenced by the book, and he gave it to Whitfield, who ascribed to it his first conviction of that doctrine of free salvation which he afterwards made it the great object of his life to preach.

It is also interesting to note that in his position of Regent, Scougal was probably the first man in Scotland to teach Bacon's Philosophy, just as David Gregory afterwards was the first man to teach Newton's Principia.

Buried on north side of King's College Chapel.

Portrait in possession of the University.

SCOUGAL, PATRICK, born Scougal, 1607?; died Aberdeen, 1682. Edinburgh, 1620-24, M.A. Bishop of Aberdeen, 1664.

Father of Henry. "In him," says Gilbert Burnet, "the See of Aberdeen was as happy in this age as it was in his worthy predecessor, Forbes. With a rare humility, tolerance, and contempt of the world, there was combined in him a wonderful strength of judgment, a dexterity in the conduct of affairs, which he employed chiefly in the making up of differences." He was equally esteemed by all branches of the community, and the Church of Scotland owes him the signal service of having courageously opposed the Test Act (to the extent of threatening to resign his See) of 1681, so that the Privy Council allowed it to be taken in a mitigated form.

As Chancellor of King's College he took a great interest in its affairs, and he and his son gave the library upwards of 1,000 volumes, on the condition that the College "should entertain a Student of Divinity at the College table, who should be Bibliothecary, and should keep the doors of the Library patent two hours in the day."

SIBBALD, JAMES, born The Mearns, 1590?; died Dublin, 1650? Marischal College, 1614-18, M.A.; 1630, B.D.; D.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, 1620-23.

He is one of the "Aberdeen Doctors," made famous by their resistance to Montrose, and he fled to Berwick with Robert Baron (*q.v.*) and a small armed force. On his return to Aberdeen he was deposed from his charge of St. Nicholas by the General Assembly for refusing the Covenant and for

holding doctrines "tending to popery," and he migrated to Ireland, where he ministered to a church in Dublin. He was very strongly attached to primitive doctrine, but was willing to accept any ecclesiastical arrangements made by the lawful authority, a far more moderate view-point than that of most of his colleagues.

SKINNER, JOHN, born Longside, 1744; died Aberdeen, 1816. Marischal College, 1757-61? Bishop of Aberdeen, 1786, Primus, 1788.

Son of the author of "Tullochgorum." He was distinguished for his statesmanship by which he was able to remove many of the disabilities under which his Church worked, and to see it constantly growing under his care. He was largely instrumental in sweeping away the hostility of the State and of the Anglican Church, and he worked constantly for the Union of the two Episcopal Churches, a work which his disciple, Gleig (*q.v.*), carried on to good effect.

In his own diocese of Aberdeen he was very active, and he constantly built new Churches for the growing congregations, and actively stimulated his clergy by the example of his zeal. He laid the foundations of St. Andrew's Pro-Cathedral, but he did not live to see it finished.

SKINNER, WILLIAM, born Aberdeen, 1778; died Aberdeen, 1857. Marischal College, 1792-96, M.A.; Oxford. Bishop of Aberdeen, 1816, Primus, 1841.

He was the son of John, whom he succeeded as Bishop, and he followed in his footsteps as a most assiduous and exemplary administrator of his See.

He also worked with success for the consolidation of the Episcopal party in Scotland.

SMITH, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, born Keig, 1846; died Cambridge, 1894. Aberdeen, 1862-66, M.A.; New College, Edinburgh, 1866-1870; Bonn, Berlin. Professor of Oriental Languages and Exegesis, Free Church College, Aberdeen, 1870-1881; Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, Cambridge, 1883-1886; Adams' Professor of Arabic, Cambridge, 1886.

Smith's great versatility was given direction by the studies of his great friend, J. F. McLennan (*q.v.*), and he won for Scotland the freedom of Biblical criticism, his famous "trial" exerting a tremendous liberalizing influence on all classes of the community.

As early as 1870 he published investigations on the experimental and mathematical aspects of electricity, which are still standard; and on the publication of his Biblical Criticism in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, he raised a storm of protest by his originality and freedom from the conventions which had hitherto bound down criticism in Scotland. He was charged with writing as if "The Bible does not present a reliable statement of the truth of God, and that God is not the author of it," which ended in a personal defeat, but a notable triumph for the cause he represented.

His intellect was extraordinarily quick and alert, and wonderfully keen and piercing in criticism, so that he could seize the essentials in masses of details, and he never touched a subject but to adorn it.

He wrote much, his *Essays on Biblical Criticism* and his *Religion of the Semites* being his best known works, although all are stamped with his genius.

STRACHAN, JOHN, born Aberdeen, 1778; died Toronto, 1867. King's College, 1793-1797, M.A.; 1811, D.D.; St. Andrews, 1798-1799; 1802, LL.D. First Bishop of Toronto, 1839.

He was a man of great force of character, and in the Executive Council of Upper Canada he exerted a very great influence, and was summoned to England for his advice on Canadian affairs. Migrating to Canada as a tutor, he entered the Church of England, but he never lost his zeal for education, and was instrumental in obtaining the Government endowment of the first grammar schools of the province, and public assistance for the ordinary schools of each district; he also obtained the Charter for King's College, which is now Toronto University, and when its exclusively Anglican character was abolished, he at once founded a second University of Trinity College.

He was an extreme partisan of the Anglican Church, and his constant objection to any alienation of the clergy reserves to any other church produced several Governmental crises, and he had finally to be asked to leave politics alone by the Colonial Office, and devote his abounding energies to his work in the Church.

In the management of his See he displayed the same energy and force of character as he had done in politics, and the Church of England grew apace under his constant supervision, so that Rogers could say, "He did more to built up the Church of England in Canada by his zeal, devotion, diplomatic talent, and business energy, than all the bishops and priests of that Church put together."

His polemical skill entitles him to be recorded as one of the two earliest able writers in Upper Canada, whose works are not merely of historical interest.

WALKER, JAMES, born Fraserburgh, 1770; died Edinburgh, 1841. Marischal College, —; Cambridge, —. Bishop of Edinburgh, 1830; Primus, 1837.

His episcopate was marked by a wise rule, and the steady improvement of the conditions of his communion in Scotland. He devoted his studies to metaphysical problems, and was sub-editor of the 3rd edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, of which Bishop Gleig was the editor.

WISHART, GEORGE, born 1513?; died St. Andrews, 1546. King's College, M.A.; Cambridge.

Accused of heresy, he fled to England, 1538, and he did not return to Scotland until 1543, and almost at once he started on his great campaign as a preacher. His pupil, John Knox, gained much from the fire of his enthusiasm, as he went from place to place in great peril of his life denouncing the abuses in the Church, and the errors of the Roman Catholics. He was seized by the Earl of Bothwell, and eventually handed over to Cardinal Beaton, who had him burnt at the stake, while the clergy of St. Andrews looked on. He is said to have prophesied the death of Beaton, who was murdered, partly at any rate, as revenge for Wishart's death.

WYLIE, JAMES AITKEN, born Kirriemuir, 1808; died 1890. Marischal College, 1823-26; 1855, LL.D.; St. Andrews. Lecturer on Popery, Protestant Institute, 1860.

He devoted his life in every possible way "to the exposure of papal errors and the clear and fervid

counter exposition of the principles of the Reformation," and he wrote most extensively on his subject. His books were popular and most of them went through more than one edition.

PART III.

LITERATURE, ART, AND PHILOSOPHY.

LITERATURE, ART, AND PHILOSOPHY.

ABERCROMBY, DAVID, died 1701/02?
"At Aberdeen."

He claims notice by his remarkable controversial books in Theology and Philosophy. His *Discourse of Wit* "contains some of the most characteristic and most definitely-put metaphysical opinions of the Scottish Philosophy of common sense," and he actually antedates, by a century, Thomas Reid, who is generally supposed to be the founder of this school.

His *Academia Scientiarum* and *Moral Treatise of the Power of Interest* are far in advance of the age, and in the latter work he asserted Interest "to be the undoubted cause of all the transactions of the Politick World."

His medical works also enjoyed great authority and were translated into several European languages, his *Nova Medicinæ Praxis* being particularly esteemed.

ADAM, JAMES, born Kinmuck, 1860; died Aberdeen, 1907. Aberdeen, 1876-80, M.A., 1898, LL.D.; Cambridge, 1880-84.; M.A., Litt.D.

After a brilliant career in Aberdeen, Adam went up to Cambridge and took a specially brilliant 1st Class in the Classical Tripos (Pt. II.), which has been equalled only once. He devoted his life to the study of Plato, and in 1902 appeared his edition of the *Republic*, which immediately took its place as the standard

edition of that work, as his notes and excursuses represent a judgment based upon a thorough knowledge of the vast work of his predecessors. He was now at the height of his fame as a great teacher, and his College Hall could not contain the numbers that flocked to his lectures on Plato and Aristotle.

His Gifford Lectures in Aberdeen (1904-5) developed his views that Greek Philosophy is to be regarded as a *Præparatio Evangelica*, and they attracted wide attention.

ADAMSON, ROBERT, born Edinburgh, 1852; died Glasgow, 1902. Edinburgh, 1866-70, M.A. Professor of Logic, Aberdeen, 1893-95, Glasgow, 1895-1902.

His critical and historical method of treating Philosophy marked him out to be the foremost historian of Philosophy of his time. He aimed at a constructive philosophy from a point of view which he did not object to being described as realism. He regarded the "Absolute" doctrines as mere disguise of failure, a dishonest attempt to clothe ignorance in the pretentious garb of mystery, and therefore, he would not admit the "Self" as a primary determining entity. His habit of disregarding half truths and declining compromise was an outstanding indication of his belief that Truth in Philosophy is to be reached by turning from abstract conceptions to concrete experience.

The virility of his lectures, which were delivered without manuscript notes, makes it a matter of real regret to the student that Adamson's labours in the lecture room precluded him from systematic production.

Glasgow University is deeply grateful to him for his enthusiastic labours towards the improvement of its general equipment.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, born Arbuthnot, 1667; died, London, 1735. Marischal College, 1681-85, M.A.; St. Andrews, M.D.; 1704, F.R.S.

One of the constellation of wits in the reign of Queen Anne, and the most learned of them all. Swift avowed that "The doctor has more wit than we all have, and his humanity is equal to his wit." His *History of John Bull* fixed the popular conception of that character, and its lively satire remains very amusing reading. *The Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*, which are mainly, if not exclusively Arbuthnot's, exhibit him at his best. In parts the ridicule of pedantry is admirable.

Dr. Johnstone says, "Arbuthnot was a man of great comprehension, skilful in his profession; versed in the sciences, acquainted with ancient literature, and able to animate his mass of knowledge by an active and bright imagination; a scholar with great brilliancy of wit; a wit, who, in the crowd of life, retained and discovered a noble ardour of religious zeal."

Arbuthnot's scientific attainments were of no mean order. The leading physician of Queen Anne's court, he was at the head of his profession, and he wrote much on medical subjects. His appointment as Harveian Orator for 1727 is an indication of his medical attainments.

Portrait reproduced in Great Window, Mitchell Hall.

BAIN, ALEXANDER, born Aberdeen, 1818; died Aberdeen, 1903. Marischal College, 1836-40, M.A. First Professor of Logic and English in the combined colleges, 1860-1880.

"Rex Philosophorum" of the nineteenth century, Bain easily ranks first of Aberdeen's sons who rendered her signal service in that century. As an educationalist he influenced opinion not only in Europe, but also in America. He re-created a school of philosophy in Aberdeen, and markedly raised the standard of education generally in the North-East of Scotland.

Wide as his influence has been as a logician, a grammarian, and a writer on rhetoric, his reputation will rest on his work as a psychologist, and as an advocate of the application of physiology to the elucidation of mental states. He was the originator of the Theory of Psycho-Physical Parallelism, which is used so widely by modern psychologists.

He applied scientific methods of classification to psychical phenomena in a manner which gave scientific value to his work; and a knowledge of the physical sciences, unusual to a philosopher of his time, conjoined with remarkable analytic powers, enabled him to present his system with effect. The present position of Psychology as a distinct positive science is in large measure due to Bain's insistence that it be freed from metaphysics.

He was Lord Rector for two successive terms, an honour which was conferred as appreciation of his signal practical services to the University.

His portrait hangs in the Picture Gallery.

BAYNE, PETER, born Fodderty, 1830; died Norwood, 1896. Marischal College, 1846-50, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1879.

His literary essays gained him a wide reputation both in Britain and America, and he wrote much on the history of England in the seventeenth century, but his greatest influence was exercised through the *Christian World*, for which he wrote for over twenty years a series of brilliant articles, which were distinguished for their broad liberalism and fervent evangelicalism.

BEATTIE, JAMES, born Laurencekirk, 1735; died Aberdeen, 1803. Marischal College, 1749-53, M.A. Professor of Moral Philosophy, Marischal College, 1760-1803.

It is entirely on his poetry that Beattie's reputation rests. His *Original Poems and Translations* appeared in 1761, but in his later life the author destroyed all the copies that he could find. In 1771 and 1774 appeared the two parts of his unfinished *Minstrel*, which met with immediate success. The Spenserian stanza in which it is written is managed with smoothness and great skill, and the descriptive parts of the poem are of the highest beauty. His best known minor poems are *The Hermit* and *Retirement*.

Beattie replied to the scepticism of Hume in his *Essay on Truth*, which, while being of no philosophical value whatever, achieved immense popularity, and was hailed as "a complete and triumphant refutation."

He was a friend of Johnson and of the King. This latter fact called forth Thackeray's immortal epigram, "George III. loved mediocrities; Beattie was his

favourite poet," a judgment which time has seemed but to confirm.

His portrait, by Reynolds, hangs in the Court Room. The symbolic small figures refer to the overwhelming of Hume and Voltaire by "Truth," a suggestion which Reynolds did not deny.

BLACKIE, JOHN STUART, born Glasgow, 1809; died Edinburgh, 1895. Marischal College, 1820-1824, M.A.; Edinburgh, 1825-1826; Divinity Student, King's College, 1826-1829; Göttingen and Berlin, 1829-1831; Advocate, 1834. Professor of Humanity, Marischal College, 1839-1852; Professor of Greek, Edinburgh, 1852-1882.

On exchanging the Humanity Chair for the Greek Chair at Edinburgh, he declared that he had changed "from copper to the gold." From the first his lectures were a triumph of personality, and they were distinguished by the unconventional enthusiasm with which he sought to bring about a revival in classical learning, a measure in which he was most successful. He raised the funds for the endowment of the Chair of Celtic in Edinburgh, and he himself endowed a Greek Travelling Scholarship in that University.

A man of true poetic genius, he translated *Faust* (which won Carlyle's praises), *Aeschylus* and the *Lays and Legends of Ancient Greece* into verse, and gave us original poems and hymns of no mean order. He was one of the most prominent features of the literary and national life of Edinburgh, and was a fearless champion of the Highlands, which were one of the enthusiasms of a most enthusiastic life.

Portrait in the Mitchell Hall window.

BLACKWELL, THOMAS ("The Younger"), born Aberdeen, 1701; died Edinburgh, 1757. Marischal College, 1715-1718, M.A.; LL.D., 1752. Professor of Greek, Marischal College, 1723; Principal as well, 1748-1757.

He has been called, with justice, the restorer of Greek literature in the North of Scotland. His *Enquiry*, and subsequent *Proofs* of the Enquiry into the life and writings of Homer show considerable research and erudition, as does his *Memoirs of the Court of Augustus*, and they were of great service in stimulating the study of classical literature in Scotland.

Blackwell's greatest service to his college was his complete reorganization of the teaching as soon as he became Principal. At once he compelled students to attend regularly, and the Professors to deliver their lectures, an order which had the effect of abolishing the system of appointing deputies. The fruits of his reforms in the teaching of the sciences were soon evident in the greatly increased numbers of students.

He is noteworthy as the only layman who held the Principalship since the gift came under the Crown by the adherence of the Keiths to the Stuarts.

His widow endowed the Chair of Chemistry in Marischal College, and founded the *Blackwell Essay Prize.*

BOECE, HECTOR, born Dundee, 1466; died Aberdeen, 1536? Paris, 1485; Montagu? D.D., King's College, 1528. Professor of Philosophy at Montagu, 1492-1498.

The first Principal of King's College was the friend of our Pious Founder, and his chief adviser in the laying

of plans for its erection. He arrived in Aberdeen about 1500, and watched zealously over the fortunes of the young college until his death, and he was assiduous in carrying out the plans of Bishop Elphinstone, which were incomplete at his death.

It is as an historian that Boece's reputation will endure. His *Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen* is of enduring merit. His monumental *History of Scotland* displays genius in its construction, but it is marred by his credulity and deliberate inventions or distortions of facts, though his faults are less flagrant and intentional than 19th century criticism has assumed. The *History* is of very great importance in the fixing of facts of his time, and the Latin in which it is written shows him to be one of Scotland's greatest scholars. As the writer of the first "history," as distinct from the "chronicle" of previous days, Scotland owes an inestimable debt to him. "A love of historical studies, dating from his time, has continued to mark the Aberdonian scholars, who have contributed more to Scottish History than the inhabitants of any other part of Scotland."

He was buried in King's College Chapel.

BOSWORTH, JOSEPH, born Derby, 1789; died Water-Shelford, 1876. Marischal College, M.A., 1822, LL.D., 1838; Cambridge, B.D., 1834, D.D., 1839, Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Oxford, 1858.

His *Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar* is the earliest English work of its kind, and it stimulated great interest in the earliest form of our language. It was followed by his *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, which was far in advance of any dictionary previously exist-

ing, and put the seal on Bosworth's reputation as an Anglo-Saxon scholar. So pre-eminent was his position that when his enlarged Dictionary, which was long promised, was posthumously published and found to be wanting, there had been no work done on the same subject during his lifetime, and scholars had to wait until others took up his special branch of research.

BURNEY, CHARLES, born Lymne, 1757; died London, 1817. King's College, 1777-1781, M.A., LL.D., 1792; Cambridge, M.A., 1808.

Brother of Madame D'Arblay of *Diary and Letters* fame.

During his lifetime he enjoyed the reputation of forming with Porson and Parr the representative trinity of British scholarship. A "stern grammarian" who devoted his scholarship to criticism, he was the first to point out Milton's non-infallibility in his Greek verse.

He collected a magnificent classical library, which was acquired by the nation, and is now housed in the British Museum, as is also his unique material for an history of the Stage, which he never wrote.

BURTON, JOHN HILL, born Aberdeen, 1809; died Edinburgh, 1881. Marischal College, 1823-27. M.A.; Edinburgh, 1828-31; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1871.

He was the first to introduce principles of accurate historical research into the composition of a History of Scotland. All previous attempts had been far below the modern standard in these particulars, and Burton's *History*, from Agricola's invasion to the Revolution of 1688, will always be memorable as marking an epoch. He started the editing of the

Scottish Registers, a work of national importance, since carried on by another son of Alma Mater, Professor Masson, and the two volumes which he prepared are stamped with his genius for accuracy and industry in research.

As a biographer his name will always be eminent, as he brought to this task those same qualities that distinguish his "History," and enabled him to give us the authoritative life of Hume. His *Book Hunter* and *Scot Abroad* are delightfully full of the most effective dry humour, and they mark him out as a distinguished man of letters; "his legal and economical works entitle him to high credit as a jurist and an investigator of social science," his *Manual of Political and Social Economy* and *Emmigration* having been eulogised as "admirable works."

CHALMERS, ALEXANDER, born Aberdeen, 1759; died London, 1834. Marischal College, 1771-75, M.A.

No man ever edited more works for the booksellers of London. He devoted his life to biography, his *Lives* in *Contemporary Portraits* being particularly authentic and valuable. His *magnum opus* was a general *Biographical Dictionary*, which contains "an historical and critical account of the lives and writings of most eminent persons in every nation, particularly the British and Irish, from the earliest accounts to the present time."

CHALMERS GEORGE, born Fochabers, 1742; died London, 1825. King's College, 1757-61, M.A. Edinburgh.

"Almost the last of the extinct race of authors who were antiquarians rather than historians, collectors

and publishers rather than minute critics of historical antiquities," his first work of note was an history of the American Colonies. It bears evidence of great research and has been of essential benefit to later writers. He is a valuable writer on antiquities whose patriotic and self-sacrificing labours to illustrate the literature, history and antiquities of his native land are worthy of great praise. His *Caledonia*, which he did not live to complete, "contains the fullest account of the antiquities of a nation which has specially cultivated that department of history, which is a merit not to be despised." All his opinions are worthy of deep respect, because they are based on laborious investigations of all the authorities at that time accessible to him.

His *Life of Ruddiman* is invaluable for the light thrown on the state of literature in Scotland at that time; he also wrote numerous other Scottish biographies, notably *Mary, Queen of Scots*, whose history always occupied a considerable part of his attention.

COLMAN, GEORGE (The Younger), born London, 1762; died London, 1836. King's College, 1781- ? ; Oxford.

While at King's College, Colman published *The Man of the People*, which was a poetic satire on Charles James Fox, and it had considerable success. On joining his father's theatre in London, he produced several comedies, one of which, *The Heir at Law*, has enriched the stage with the immortal character of "Dr. Pangloss."

His comedies are a curious mixture of genuine comic force and sentimentality, and his humorous poetry, though mostly coarse, enjoyed great popularity.

Colman is also remembered as one of the severest examiner of plays we have ever had; so severe a censor of others was he that he would not pass such words as "heaven" or "angel," although his own comedies are by no means free of profanity. His *Random Recollections* are of value for the light they throw on the life at the College during his residence there.

DEMPSTER, THOMAS, born Brechin, 1579; died Bologna, 1625. King's College; Cambridge; Paris; Louvain; Rome. Professor of Humanity, Bologna, ? 1615-1625, which "was the most distinguished post in the most famous of continental universities."

Dempster was early remarkable for precocious talent, and while still in his 'teens he was lecturer in the Humanities at Tournai. His restlessness and impetuosity led to his vacating chair after chair, but such was his pre-eminence in the field of scholarship that there was always another professorship for his choosing.

His works on antiquarian subjects are possessed of great merit, and, along with his Latin verse, they established his reputation as the greatest scholar in an age of great scholarship. His amazing memory, he said he "knew not what it was to forget," and his versatility, enabled him to be equally at home in philology, criticism, law, biography and history, and in the latter field we find his best known work, *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*, which, while of enduring merit in parts, is sadly marred by his patriotic vanity, which led him into absurd exaggerations.

DONALDSON, SIR JAMES, born Aberdeen, 1831; died St. Andrews, 1914. Marischal College, 1846-50, M.A.; LL.D., 1865; D.D., 1908; London; Berlin. Professor of Humanity, Aberdeen. 1881-86. Principal of St. Andrews, 1886.

He was "a superb scholar," who was equally at home in Latin or Greek, and he was the author of several translations and commentaries of classical authors, but it is as an educationalist that his name is pre-eminent. He was an apostle of educational reform, and the Act of 1872 was largely due to his enthusiasm and guidance, and it is said that up to his death there had been no attempts at educational legislation in which his opinion was not sought and eagerly followed.

His Principalship of St. Andrews was marked by the amalgamation with University College, Dundee, in spite of the furious opposition of the Lord Rector, the Earl of Bute, and his adherents, and the University set out on a new era of advancement under his skilful guidance, which is bringing it back to its ancient great reputation.

DYCE, WILLIAM, born Aberdeen, 1806; died London, 1864. Marischal College, 1818-1822, M.A.; R.S.A., 1839; R.A., 1848. Studied Art at Edinburgh, London, Rome.

His *Madonna and Child*, painted in Rome, 1828, attracted wide attention and originated the "Pre-Raphaelite" school in Britain. For some years after this, portrait painting occupied much of his time, until the publication of his views on the teaching of art students attracted such wide notice that he was put in charge of the recently founded school of design at Somerset House, which he completely remodelled.

"He was one of the most learned and accomplished of British painters—one of the highest in aim and most consistently self-respecting in workmanship. His finest productions, the frescoes in the robing room of the House of Lords, did honour to the country and time which produced them. Generally, however, there is in Dyce's work more of earnestness, right conception, and grave, sensitive, but rather restricted power of realization than of authentic greatness. He has elevation, draughtsmanship, expression, and on occasion fine colour; along with all these, a certain leaning on precedent, and castigated semi-conventionalized type of form and treatment, which bespeaks rather the scholarly than the originating mind in art."

Dyce's scholarship, combined with his knowledge of art, led to the publication of his remarkable *Theory of the Fine Arts*, which was his inaugural address on appointment to the Chair of Fine Art at King's College, London.

He was, further, an accomplished musician, and the leader in the movement for the revival of ancient church music, With this aim in view he published *The Book of Common Prayer* with the ancient canto fermo, in which there is also a valuable dissertation on Gregorian music. He founded the Motet Society, and he is the author of the *Non Nobis*, which is appropriately sung at Royal Academy banquets.

It is of interest to note that he was Blackwell Prizeman at Marischal College in 1828 for an essay on "Animal Magnetism."

ERSKINE, JOHN, born Dun, 1509; died Dun, 1591. King's College, ——

Friend of the reformer Wishart, from whose fate he was saved by his influence and wealth. "A mild

and sweet natured man," says Queen Mary, "with true honesty and uprightness," and it is to these qualities that he owes his peculiar influence amongst the reformers. He constantly acted as mediator between the opposing Catholic and Reforming parties, and his known probity compelled the confidence of both sides. Although a layman, he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly more than once, and he was amongst those that drew up the *second book of Discipline* (1578).

He is further distinguished as having been responsible for the establishment at Montrose of Petrus de Marsiliers, where he taught Greek, which was "nocht heard of before" in Scotland, a fact which had no little influence on the spread of the Reformation in Scotland.

FALCONER, FORBES, born Aberdeen, 1805; died London, 1853. Marischal College, 1820-1824, M.A.; Paris; LL.D., King's College, 1849. Professor of Oriental Languages, King's College, London.

He is distinguished for his stimulation of the study of Persian. His critical ability is undoubted, and he edited and translated some of the most important Persian poets, as well as produced a Persian Dictionary.

FORSYTH, JOSEPH, born Elgin, 1763; died Elgin, 1815. King's College, 1775-1779, M.A.

While Forsyth was touring Italy the Napoleonic War broke out, and he was interned for eleven years. Believing that Napoleon, as a patron of the arts, would

be induced to restore him to liberty, he wrote his *Italy*, which has "proved of permanent value, and both for style and matter it is still one of the best books on Italy in our language," but all in vain. He languished in his confinement, and was finally released, but to die.

FORDYCE, DAVID, born Aberdeen, 1711; drowned at sea, 1751. Brother of Sir William Fordyce. Marischal College, 1724-1728, M.A. Professor of Moral Philosophy, 1742-51.

One of the galaxy of four brothers who were all taught by their famous uncle, Thomas Blackwell, the younger. His *Elements of Moral Philosophy* gained great repute, and his essays on education increased his fame. With his brother James (Marischal College, 1749-53, M.A.) he wrote a dissertation on pulpit oratory, which was for long the standard work on the subject.

GEDDES, SIR WILLIAM DUGUID, born Fenar, Huntly, 1828; died Aberdeen, 1900. King's College, 1842-46, M.A.; LL.D., Edinburgh; D.Litt., Dublin. Professor of Greek, King's College, 1855; joint colleges, 1860-85. Principal of Aberdeen, 1885.

"It is chiefly as a teacher that Geddes will be remembered, and in his enthusiastic and successful efforts to raise the standard of Greek at the Scottish universities he has been compared with the humanists of the Renaissance."

He also wrote much that was of value, his *Greek Grammar* was extraordinarily popular, and his *Phaedo* is a scholarly work and a thoroughly meritorious edition.

He contributed a valuable discussion to the Homeric Problem, in which he maintains that there are insertions in the Iliad due to the author of the Odyssey.

GIBBS, JAMES, born Aberdeen, 1682; died London, 1754. Marischal College, 1696-1700, M.A.; Rome.

Gibbs is by general consent conceded to be the most considerable master of English architecture since Wren, and the interiors of his buildings are only second to that master's. He was distinguished for his proportion and fine composition, and his buildings are to be found in Aberdeen (West Church of St. Nicholas), Oxford, Cambridge, and London. His Radcliffe Camera at Oxford is a superb work, which is alike distinguished internally and externally, and the west side of the Great Quadrangle of King's College, Cambridge, which he conceived, is nobly done. "His reverence for classic architecture led him to an excessive respect for tradition, but his work is lifted far above the level of mere imitation, and has a distinctive style of its own. He never fell into the vagaries of some of his contemporaries, and made no attempt at Gothic."

GORDON, ALEXANDER, born Aberdeen, 1692; died South Carolina, ? 1754. Marischal College, ? 1704-1708, M.A.

An antiquary, whose *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, the vade mecum of all Roman antiquaries of Scott's day, is immortalized as the prized volume, in its brown paper wrapper, which Jonathan Oldbuck opened in the Hames fly. This book has preserved records of earthworks, inscriptions, and relics of

various kinds, of which, but for him, all knowledge would have been lost. The appendix contains a valuable correspondence on ancient sepulchral rites by friends of the author.

GORDON, THOMAS, born Kirkcudbright; died London, 1750. King's College, 1713-1717, M.A.?

His name will always be associated with John Trenchard and the *Independent Whig*, a weekly political paper which enjoyed extraordinary popularity, and was repeatedly published in book form in England, America and France. Gordon was an able polemical writer, who devoted his pen to fighting reaction both in politics and the Church, and the wide influence he exerted through his first venture suggested *Cato's Letters*, a series in which Trenchard collaborated, and which in the authors' words were designed to discuss and promote "Liberty, civil and religious, and other important subjects."

His translation of Tacitus was for long the standard—as late as 1886 a commendatory edition was published—and he also produced a worthy translation of Sallust.

His post as Commissioner of Wine Licenses is commemorated in Pope's line in the "Dunciad," in which he is supposed to be Silenus: "Where Tindal dictates, and Silenus snores."

GRUB, GEORGE, born Aberdeen, 1812; died Aberdeen, 1892. King's College, 1825-28; M.A., 1856; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1864. Advocate, 1836; Lecturer on Law, Marischal College, 1843; 'Substitute' and later Professor of Law, united colleges, 1860-91.

For forty-eight years he was practically the only teacher of Law in the University. He was an ex-

cellent theologian, whose *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland* at once took its place as the foremost authority on the subject, which it is to this day. He is extremely scrupulous as to the truth of his matter, and although a strict Episcopalian, he is remarkably fair in his judgments. He was one of the founders of the Spalding Club, and he edited some of its volumes with great ability.

Portrait in Marischal College Library.

HAMILTON, ROBERT, born Edinburgh, 1743; died Aberdeen, 1829. Edinburgh. Professor of Philosophy, Marischal College, 1779; Professor of Mathematics, 1817.

His *Essay on the National Debt* attracted attention by its philosophic tone, sound reasoning as to principles, and well marshalled historical and statistical facts, and it was the first exposure of the economic fallacies of Pitt's policy of a sinking fund. It is still of value.

"A posthumous volume, on the *Progress of Society*, is also of great ability, and is a very effective treatment of economic principles by tracing their natural origin and position in the development of social life."

Portrait in the Picture Gallery.

HUNTER ROBERT, born Newburgh, 1823; died Epping Forest, 1897. Marischal College, 1836-40, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1883.

He is chiefly remembered as the editor of "the colossal work," the *Encyclopædic Dictionary*, which "is a monument of wide knowledge, clear arrangement and judicious condensation."

He was also the author of the *Concise Bible Dictionary*, which is to-day a standard. Early in life he did most distinguished work as a Missionary in Nagpur, and while in Bermuda his work as a natural scientist attracted the attention of Hooker and Richard Owen, who both advised him to remain in that calling instead of devoting his life to the Church, as he eventually decided to do.

INNES, COSMO, born Durris, 1798; died Edinburgh, 1874. King's College, 1813-14; Glasgow; Oxford, 1817-1820. Professor of Constitutional Law and History, Edinburgh, 1846.

As an antiquary, Innes had no equal in his own line, which was ancient Scottish records. He was an acute and learned student, and singularly skilful in deciphering apparent enigmas. As a professor, his lectures were attractive, and his papers on legal antiquities are particularly valuable. He was a constant editor of ancient records, and he shone equally when dealing with legal, religious, or academical works, all of which he touched but to adorn.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR, born Caskieben, 1587; died Oxford, 1641. Marischal College. Padua, 1608; Sedan. Rector, King's College, 1637.

"Johnston increased the reputation of his countrymen for classical scholarship by publishing a collection of the choicest pieces by Scottish writers of Latin verse (including contributions of his own), on the model of the *Deliciæ* of the Latin Poets of other countries." His metrical Latin psalter, in flowing elegiac verse, is the foundation of his reputation, but his satirical and epigrammatic poems are also of very

high merit indeed, his epigrams showing him at his best. Injudicious admirers have declared him Buchanan's superior in all respects, and while no good is gained by this flattery, there is no doubt that Arthur Johnston represents all that is best in Scottish Latin scholarship of the 17th century, just as Buchanan does in the 16th century.

Portrait in Great Window, King's College Library.

KER, JOHN, born Dunblane; died Edinburgh, 1741. Professor of Greek, King's College, 1717-34; Professor of Humanity, Edinburgh, 1734.

As Professor of Greek, Ker was the first teacher specially appointed for this subject in King's College. He was a Latin poet of distinction, and his *Donaides* is of special interest to us, as in it he celebrated those who were distinguished sons of the College, and so helped to keep their memory green.

He was a stimulating teacher, and he had a distinct influence in reviving exact Latin scholarship in Scotland.

LEGGE, JAMES, born Huntly, 1815; died Oxford, 1897. King's College, 1831-35, M.A., 1870, LL.D.; LL.D., Edinburgh, 1884. Professor of Chinese, Oxford, 1876.

"Chinese Legge" remained in Hong-Kong for over thirty years as head of the Anglo-Chinese College there, and he acquired a complete knowledge of the Chinese language. Being convinced that missionaries should have a knowledge of Chinese letters and ideas, he set himself the monumental task of editing and translating the Chinese classics, which occupied him

for fifty years and was completed shortly before his death. As the greatest living authority on Chinese literature and religious belief, Oxford paid him the extremely high compliment of founding a chair for his special benefit.

It is not likely that his work will soon be superseded, as all his books are known as masterpieces of erudition and critical ability.

LONGMUIR, JOHN, born Stonehaven, 1803; died Aberdeen, 1883. Marischal College, 1817-21, M.A.; LL.D., King's College, 1858.

He was a man of versatile attainments, who has left proof of his ability as geologist, poet, antiquary, philologist, and preacher. His *College and other poems* contains his best verse, and the leading poem deals with the defects of the academic system of that time. He was a competent lexicographer, his most important work being his *Scottish Dictionary*, "which is a mine of philological wealth." He also lectured at King's College on Geology, and he produced two excellent guide books to Dunnottar Castle and to Speyside, which marked him out in antiquarian research.

MACDONALD, GEORGE, born Huntly, 1824; died Ashtead, 1905. King's College, 1840-1845, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1868.

His mystical novels "effectively challenged the materialism of the day. *Alec Forbes* and *Robert Falconer* will rank among the classics of Scottish literature in their powerful delineation of Scottish character, their sense of the nobility of country work, and their appreciation of ideal beauty. A quaint humour tinged Macdonald's stern opposition to the

rigid theology of Scottish orthodoxy, and these books did much to weaken the force of Calvinism, and to broaden spiritual ideas. The same aim was pursued with growing effect in succeeding novels. . . . Above all else he was a poet. *The Diary of an Old Soul* must rank with the best work of Crashaw and Vaughan. Both his verse and his stories for children have a dainty humour and an unobtrusive symbolism which place them in much the same category as Hans Andersen's tales."

Portrait by Sir George Reid in Marischal College.

MACLACHLAN, EWEN, born Fort-William, 1775; died Aberdeen, 1822. King's College, 1796-1800, M.A. Librarian of King's College, 1800-1818. Rector of the Old Aberdeen Grammar School, 1819.

His Gaelic poems are few, but of high merit, his love song, the *Ealaidh Ghaoil*, being the best known. In his *Attempts at Verse* he published some excellent Latin and Greek pieces which he composed while he was a student; he also translated part of the "Iliad" into worthy heroic Gaelic verse, and he was engaged with Dr. McLeod, on a standard Gaelic dictionary when he died at an early age from overwork.

MACLAUCHLAN, THOMAS, born Moy, 1816; died Edinburgh, 1886; King's College, 1829-1833, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1864. Aberdeen and Edinburgh Theological Colleges, 1833-1837.

He took considerable interest in the antiquities, literature and education of the Highlands, and did notable work in these fields. His claim as a

great Celtic scholar rests mainly on his *Book of the Dean of Lismore*, which contains a great amount of Gaelic poetry, collected between 1512 and 1526, and throws some important light on the Ossianic controversy (see Macpherson, James).

MACPHERSON, JAMES, born Ruthven, 1736; died Belville, 1796. King's College, 1753-1755; Marischal College, 1755 —.

His publication of the *Poems Fingal and Temora* as translations of *Ossian*, started what has been probably the most tremendous literary controversy in history, which is not yet quite settled for some. There seems no doubt that he could not have been the author of all the poems, from the character of his other writings, and the fact that they were produced in such a short time; yet it is highly unlikely that he found any such epic as he claimed to have discovered, and the "Highland Society Report" seems the most accurate conclusion, that Macpherson liberally edited and managed his originals and inserted most of the matter, which is his own. As one biographer says, "He caught the tone and spirit of the Celtic lyre, from hearing its strings vibrating in the wind. The starting note was given him, but the strain is his own."

The fact of its being the most impudent forgery in literature does not alter the fact that Macpherson "produced a work of art which by its deep appreciation of natural beauty and the melancholy tenderness of its treatment of the ancient legend did more than any single work to bring about the romantic movement in European, and especially in German literature." Gœthe acknowledged its sway in his "Sturm und Drang" period, Herder was a profound admirer, and Schiller admired Ossian's "great nature."

Macpherson never attempted to publish his "originals," but devoted himself to historical works of some merit, and an active parliamentary career under the leadership of Lord North.

MASSON DAVID, born Aberdeen, 1822; died Edinburgh, 1907. Marischal College, 1835-1839, M.A.; Divinity Hall, Edinburgh, 1839-1842. Professor of English Literature, University College, London, 1852-1865. Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, Edinburgh, 1865-1895. Historiographer Royal for Scotland, 1893.

He was a literary power in Scotland who, "from his prime, but especially in his later years, was, if not the dictator, the confidant in every important literary and public enterprise, and by his broad-minded patriotism, untainted by the parochialism which he heartily condemned, was accepted by his contemporaries as the representative of what counts for best in Scottish character."

His interest in, and stimulation of the students who sat at his feet, is still a tradition in Scottish university circles, as he had the capacity for friendships to a remarkable degree.

His name is secure by reason of the series of scholarly biographies and historical researches he has left us. His *Life of Milton* "is the most exhaustive biography that ever was compiled of any Englishman, a final monument erected to the memory of Milton, two centuries after his death."

His *Memories of Two Cities* is of special interest to us as in it he treats pleasantly of his days in Aberdeen as a student.

MACBAIN, ALEXANDER, born Glenfeshie, 1855; died Stirling, 1907. Aberdeen, 1876-1880, M.A.; LL.D., 1901.

He was one of the most learned Celtic scholars of his time, and he laboured assiduously to preserve the ancient language of his fathers. He edited several Gaelic works with great ability, and his *Dictionary* is of permanent value for the large number of words it contains, which he traced etymologically with great erudition.

MELVIN, JAMES, born Aberdeen, 1795; died Aberdeen, 1853. Marischal College, 1812-1816, M.A.; LL.D., 1834. Rector of the Grammar School, 1826. Lecturer on Humanity, Marischal College.

Melvin became the most accomplished Scottish Latinist of his day, and collected a wonderful library of classical and mediaeval Latin literature, which his sister Agnes gave to Marischal College.

Masson compares Melvin to Thomas Arnold as a teacher and inspirer of boys, and it is certain that he raised the standard of Latin scholarship in the North by his labours. His *Latin Grammar* and *Exercises* were standard works, and it is unfortunate that he left no materials for the large Latin dictionary which he was said to have been preparing for some years before his death.

MESTON, WILLIAM, born Midmar, 1688? died Aberdeen, 1745. Marischal College, ——.

He was a good scholar and a great wit, at least one of his burlesques having been attributed to Arbuthnot. His *Knight of the Kirk* is his best piece; it is perhaps the best of the imitations of "Hudibras," and it is an extremely lively satire of the Presbyterians.

MINTO, WILLIAM, born Alford, 1845; died Aberdeen, 1893. Aberdeen, 1861-65, M.A.; Oxford; LL.D., St. Andrews, 1892. Professor of Logic and English, Aberdeen, 1880.

He was a versatile writer and great teacher who encouraged many young authors since famous, and stimulated his students by his infectious enthusiasm. In the field of literary criticism he occupies a high place, as his judgments were his own, and were marked by "penetration, originality, and sanity." He gave us an exhaustive and systematic survey of English Literature, and an acutely analytical comparison of the styles of our great authors. He often made valuable contributions to the solution of literary problems, as he always approached them with an admirably disciplined mind which contained no bias. He wrote three novels during his professorship, which are of some literary merit, but fail in sustaining their interest.

MORISON, JOHN, born Cairnie, 1750; died Canisbay, 1798. King's College, 1767-71, M.A.; D.D., Edinburgh, 1792.

"He was an accomplished classical scholar and able preacher, whose claim to commemoration rests on his contributions to the *Scottish Paraphrases*, most of which became 'household words' in the Presbyterian churches, one of them being for long the Scottish communion hymn."

He left in manuscript a translation of Herodian's *History*, and he contributed the topographical material on Caithness to Chalmers' *Caledonia*.

OGILVIE, GEORGE, born Rothiemay, 1826; died Aberdeen, 1914. Marischal College, 1844-48, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1873. First Headmaster of George Watson's College, Edinburgh, 1870-99.

He was appointed headmaster of the new school at a time of great reorganisation of the educational facilities of the capital, and at his retirement Watson's College occupied an unique position among the great schools of Scotland. It has been said that no teacher, Melvin not excepted, had such great influence on the youth of Scotland, and his pupils established a long tradition for brilliant successes at the university and in public life.

OGILVIE, JOHN, born Marnoch, 1797; died Aberdeen, 1867. Marischal College, 1824-28, M.A.; LL.D., 1848.

He is worthy of commemoration for his revision and enlargement of *Webster's Dictionary*, which was one of the best dictionaries of its time, and was the first to use illustrations since Bailey. His *Students' Dictionary* paid special attention to etymology and definitions and is a valuable work.

His *Imitations of Horace* are fugitive pieces, but they possess rare merit, and are worthy of the dialect in which they are written.

PERRY, JAMES, born Aberdeen, 1756; died Brighton, 1821. Marischal College, 1771 ——.

He was a distinguished journalist whose editorship of the *Morning Chronicle* was marked by a fearless

battle for the complete freedom of the Press, which occasionally caused him to edit his journal from Newgate, where he was imprisoned for political libel. He increased the circulation of his paper enormously by his new standard of real literary ability, as he had a genius for discovering young writers of talent. He also introduced new methods into the rapid circulation of news, so that for the first time events that happened the night before were chronicled next morning.

PYPER, WILLIAM, born Rathen, 1797; died St. Andrews, 1861. Marischal College, 1811-15, M.A.; LL.D., 1844. Professor of Humanity, St. Andrews, 1844.

"He was an excellent latinist, and a thorough classical scholar of the older type. He proved an admirable professor," and helped very considerably in the organization and improvement of the University Library. He did not write much, but his educational Latin works are of first-rate ability, his *Gradus ad Parnassum* being still the friend of our youth.

RAMSAY, ANDREW, born Balmain, 1574; died Abbotshall, Fife, 1659. Probably an early graduate of Marischal College; France. Professor of Divinity and Rector, Edinburgh, 1620-26.

He was the author of some admirable Latin poems which were greatly valued by Arthur Johnston (*q.v.*), and like Alex. Ross (*q.v.*), he has the distinction of having been thought by Lauder, the literary forger, to be the author of lines in Milton's epic.

He joined the Church party which developed into the Covenanters, and for long he was one of Henderson's chief supporters. He was Moderator of the General Assembly which deposed the Aberdeen Doctors in 1640, and so pronounced the sentence. He was himself deposed a little later for supporting the State in one of the numberless quarrels with the Church, but was restored at his own request "to the great contentment of much people," as he was highly reverenced for his great learning, piety, and honesty of purpose.

REID, THOMAS, born Strachan, 1710; died Glasgow, 1796. Marischal College, 1722-26, M.A.; D.D., 1762; Librarian, Marischal College, 1726-36. Professor of Philosophy, King's College, 1751; Glasgow, 1764.

Reid is the father of the Scottish school of philosophy, which is commonly called the "common-sense" school, by which is meant, not the opinion of the crowd, but the beliefs common to rational beings as such. The key to the development of his philosophical opinions lies in his belief that the sceptical conclusions of Hume had to be repudiated, and so he rejected the assumption "that all the objects of my knowledge are ideas in my own mind," and held that philosophy could be as successfully treated as the sciences by the application of the same methods, and the belief in an internal world, which must be intuitive. The unit of knowledge, he says, is not an isolated impression but a judgment, which implies reference to a permanent world of which we are aware through our sensations, which supply the necessary conditions to allow us to have perception at all. Thus we never start with "ideas" which later we refer to objects, but we build

up our ideas around the permanent world which our sensations permit us to discover.

Reid's doctrines held sway not only in Scotland, but also in several schools of philosophy in Europe; the "Spiritualist" school of France owes much to his teaching, and Schopenhauer declared that Reid's *Enquiry into the Human Mind* "is ten times more worth reading than all the philosophy together that has been written since Kant"; and there can be no doubt whatever that Reid's insistence on the distinction between sensation and perception, and his elevation of judgment as the basis of knowledge, are of the very highest philosophical importance.

ROBERTS, ALEXANDER, born Marykirk, 1826; died London, 1901. King's College, 1843-47, M.A.; D.D., Edinburgh, 1864. Professor of Humanity, St. Andrews, 1872-99.

He was a great Biblical scholar, who was one of the Revision Committee of the New Testament. With Sir James Donaldson (*q.v.*) he edited and part translated the *Ante-Nicene Christian Library*, which is a valuable collection of Christian literature. He also defended his theory that Our Lord used Greek as his mother tongue, with rare ability and erudition, but his suggestion has not met with general acceptance.

ROBERTSON, JOSEPH, born Aberdeen, 1810; died Edinburgh, 1866. Marischal College, 1822-25; LL.D., Edinburgh, 1864. Curator of Historical Records for Scotland, 1853.

The formation of the Spalding Club gave Robertson his chance to show the fulness and accuracy of his

antiquarian research in his *Collections for the History of Aberdeen and Banff*, which is the most complete record possessed by any of the Scottish counties.

He raised his office of curator of records from an unimportant post to one "of the first consequence to the interests of antiquarian literature in Scotland," and published a very important series of notes on the property and jewels of Mary, Queen of Scots, but his most important labour was his *Concilia Ecclesiae Scoticanae*, for, "besides collecting the whole extant record sources for the history of the Councils of the Church of Scotland prior to the Reformation, he filled the notes with such copious stores of learning as to make them almost an ecclesiastical history of Scotland during the period." His essays on Scottish architecture were as distinguished as his other works for his great power of original research.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, born Fordyce, 1740; died Edinburgh, 1799. King's College, 1755-57. Joint deputy-keeper of records for Scotland, 1777.

His enquiries into the complicated question of the state of the Scottish Peerage has been of very great service in the election of representative Peers. He devoted his energies to the quest and preservation of ancient Scottish charters, and at his instigation the search in the London state paper office resulted in the discovery of the "most ancient book of Scottish record now known to exist;" the lines of action laid down by him have been largely acted upon since by his successors.

He started an important edition of the *Records of the Parliament of Scotland*, which he did not finish.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, born Kincardine O'Neil, 1699; died Lochlee, 1784. Marischal College, 1713-18, M.A.

He wrote much verse for his own amusement, and, at the suggestion of Beattie, published his *Fortunate Shepherdess*, which contains pleasant descriptions of scenery, and country life described with "uncompromising truth." Burns wrote of its author, "Our true brother Ross of Lochlee was a wild warlock," and he said that he would not have the poem lost for anything.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, born Aberdeen, 1590; died Southampton, 1654. Marischal College, 1608-? Master of the Grammar School, Southampton, and Chaplain to Charles I.

He is one of the most voluminous writers on record, and he is immortalized in the couplet in "Hudibras":—

> "There was an ancient sage philosopher
> That had read Alexander Ross over."

In the realm of poetry his *Virgili Evangelisanus* excited wide interest in his day, and, later Lauder accused Milton of having plagiarised it, and his *Muses Interpreter* went through numerous editions. His controversial works of a philosophical character are now valueless, but they were of some authority, as they vigorously defended the cherished old doctrines against such rising stars as Harvey, Hobbes, and Sir Thomas Browne. The Ross Bursary in the University is one of his numerous bequests for educational and religious work; originally it was intended for two students. but the Act of 1881 altered the endowment.

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, born Raggal, 1674; died Edinburgh, 1757. King's College, 1690-94, M.A. Assistant Librarian and later Librarian to the Society of Advocates, 1702-1752.

Ruddiman was for long the representative of Scottish scholarship, so much so that when Dr. Johnson reproved Boswell for some bad Latin, he significantly added, "Ruddiman is dead." Ruddiman's *Rudiments of the Latin Tongue* set an entirely new standard in teaching that language, and it immediately supplanted all previous works of that description.

His edition of Gavin Douglas' *Aeneid*, and the famous edition of *Livy* set the seal to his reputation as a Latinist. He was in constant demand to aid scholars in their labours, and he gave ungrudgingly of his scholarship.

His publication of the first collected edition of Buchanan's works, with very valuable notes on the author's life and beliefs, roused such hostility that a society, including four professors of the University, was formed to refute his opinions, but it could accomplish nothing, and Ruddiman's edition remains the standard.

SCOTT, JOHN, born Aberdeen, 1783; died London, 1821. Marischal College, 1797.

His editorship of the *London Magazine* was marked by his ability to discover contributors of high literary merit, the early "Essays of Elia" appearing in this journal amongst other famous productions. But his volumes on his travels created his reputation. He was a first-rate raconteur of his experiences, and Byron described him as "a man of very considerable talents and of great acquirements."

His works were thought so highly of that it was said that he "has so much excelled his illustrious namesake as a tourist."

A career of promise was cut short in a famous duel with a friend of Lockhart over a purely literary dispute, as to the amount of blame to be attached to Lockhart for the methods of *Blackwood's Magazine.*

SHAW, LACHLAN, born Rothiemurchus, 1692; died Elgin, 1777. King's College, 1707-1711, M.A.

"Shaw's reputation as an antiquary and scholar was not merely local. His knowledge of Gaelic was profound, and his information regarding the history of the parts of Scotland where he had lived was unique. His correspondents were numerous, and included members of the leading literary and scientific circles of his time. His *History of the Province of Moray* remains a standard work."

SKINNER, JOHN, born Balfour, 1721; died Aberdeen, 1807. Marischal College, 1734-38, M.A.

He was a devoted Episcopalian clergyman, who suffered much by the heavy persecution initiated after the rebellion of 1745, but it is as a song-writer that he will be remembered. His *Tullochgorum* Burns declared to be "the best Scotch song ever Scotland saw," and his other songs also are possessed of the highest lyrical merit.

Throughout his life he was a vigorous student who wrote much, and his *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland* is of merit, as it deals most fully with the most important period of the development of Episcopacy

after the Reformation. Father of Bishop John Skinner.

SMITH, WILLIAM, born Slains, 1727; died Philadelphia, 1803. King's College, 1743-47, M.A. Founder and First Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1755-91.

"Smith established the unique and honourable link which binds us for all time to the great universities of America." This link was the publication of his *Plan of Education* (1776), which was modelled on the Marischal College system recently introduced (see Alex. Gerard), and which was adopted by all the universities of America, so that it is no exaggeration to say that he did more to mould university education in America than either John Harvard or Elihu Yale, as their Oxford and Cambridge systems were supplanted by the Marischal College plan. T. H. Montgomery, the historian of the University of Pennsylvania, thus sums up the importance of *The Plan*—"While there may be amendments to it, induced by local circumstances and drawn from his own rare ingenuity, it may be said to be substantially framed on that course to which he had an attachment, and of which he had doubtless proved its great merits. But whenceever its origin or conception, it is the first complete curriculum for a college training which the American colonies had yet witnessed or recognized, and will stand for all time as the forerunner in all advanced education on these shores."

SPALDING, JOHN (flor. 1650). King's College, 1640-1644, M.A.

He is the author of an annalistic history of the events in Scotland between 1624 and 1645, which is of

great value because it was written by a man who was a "shrewd, well-informed, conscientious, yet in the ecclesiastical sense no bigoted royalist," who possessed special sources of information, and preserved valuable documents by reason of his position as Clerk of the Consistorial Courts of the Diocese of Aberdeen.

The antiquarian publishing societies, the Spalding and New Spalding Clubs were named in his honour, and they added lustre to his name by the brilliancy of the achievements of their members in antiquarian research.

SPALDING, WILLIAM, born Aberdeen, 1809; died St. Andrews, 1859. Marischal College, 1823-1827, M.A. Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, Edinburgh, 1840. Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics, St. Andrews, 1845.

He is a distinguished writer of *belles-lettres*, who made an exhaustive study of the Shakespearean and Elizabethan drama, and produced his meritorious *History of English Literature* and his "notable" essays on Shakespeare.

A visit to Italy inspired a compendium of the history of that country and its islands, which has been described as "admirable."

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER, born Elgin, 1757; died London, 1821. King's College, 1772-1775.

He is distinguished as a biographer for his painstaking accuracy and scrupulous fairness which make his contributions to the biographical publications of

his time of real value. His life of Horn Tooke, in which he deals exhaustively with the quarrels with Wilkes and the "Junius" controversy, is an able production, and remains the standard.

STUART, JOHN, born Forgue, 1813; died Ambleside, 1877. King's College, 1828-1830; Marischal College, 1830-1831; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1866.

As one of the chief founders of the Spalding Club, Stuart did great service by his deciphering of records, and his editions of ancient works of great historical value. Of the 38 volumes issued by the Club, 14 were produced under his editorship, and two are of special value. *The Book of Deer* is of great historical and linguistic interest, especially with regard to the Celtic History of Scotland, and his *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* is regarded by antiquarians as one of their most important books of reference.

URQUHART, SIR THOMAS, born Cromarty, 1611; died on the Continent, 1660. King's College, 1622.

He is the Aberdeen prototype of the St. Andrews' Admirable Crichton, whose career on the Continent he imitated. He was an ardent Royalist and Episcopalian, and he took part in the Trot of Turriff (see "Aberdeen Doctors"). He was responsible for the first skirmish in the Scottish war by a raid to recover arms just before the Trot. He remained a loyalist all his life, and is said to have died of laughing brought on by joy at hearing of the Restoration.

He wrote assiduously and buried his great powers

in diction which was fantastic and eccentric to a degree. One of his most amazing productions was his family genealogy, in which he traced his house to Adam; but his singularity of style had its uses, as it found its affinity in Rabelais, whom he translated. It is a work of the very highest value as literature, as it is one of the greatest masterpieces of translation. Hugh Miller pointed out that his *Universal Language* propounded a system on which the modern chemical vocabulary is constructed, although his system was not known to the later discoverers.

VAUS, JOHN, born Aberdeen, 1490? died Aberdeen, 1538? Professor of Latin, King's College, 1515.

He is the earliest Scottish writer on Latin grammar, and the work is valuable to the students of early Scots, as it is written in that dialect. Ferrerius speaks of him as "vir cum literis tum moribus ornatissimus et de juventute Scotica bene meritus."

VOLUSENUS (WILSON FLORENCE), born near Elgin, 1504? died Vienne, 1547? King's College, M.A.; Paris, 1528-1535. Professor of Latin Composition, Carpentras College, France.

For long he was a correspondent of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and his letters on the conditions in France and State Papers of the time contain most of what is known of his life.

His reputation rests forever on his beautiful dialogue *De Amimi Tranquillitate*, "which shows us Christian Humanism at its best," and marks him as a great Christian philosopher who took a wide view of

Christian ethics, which is very like those of the German Reformers who followed him. The poems contained in this work are of high merit, and some are reproduced in the famous *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum.* They entitle him to rank with the other famous Latin poets of his country.

WEDDERBURN, DAVID, born Aberdeen, 1580; died Aberdeen, 1646. Marischal College, — ; Regent, 1614-1624.

He was one of the foremost Latin scholars of his day, and he was poet laureate of Aberdeen, receiving a salary from the Town Council to compose suitable Latin poems whenever any public event occurred which the Council deemed worthy of the distinction. He published a grammar, and some of his poems are in Johnston's collection. They are distinguished for their ease, elegance, and epigrammatic style.

PART IV.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

ANDERSON, SIR JOHN, born Gartly, 1854; died Ceylon, 1918. Aberdeen, 1873-77, M.A.; LL.D., 1907.

He was a most distinguished civil servant, who did valuable work in secretarial capacities in Britain, and accompanied King George (then Prince of Wales) as secretary on his colonial tour of 1901. He was Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1906-11, and he ruled wisely, and greatly advanced the state of the colony. He returned to be the senior permanent official at the Colonial Office, which office he held at the outbreak of war. It is difficult to estimate the importance of Anderson's contribution to the plans which brought the colonies in full force to the side of their struggling homeland, but his experience and great ability were of the highest importance.

He was sent out to Ceylon in 1916 as Governor, with the special mission of investigating a recent rebellion and its suppression, but he was almost at once struck down by illness, and he never recovered.

ASHER, ALEXANDER, born Inverness, 1835: died Edinburgh, 1905. King's College, 1847-50; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1883; Edinburgh.

He was the leading counsel of his day in Scotland, his only serious rival being John Blair Balfour, Lord Kinross, and, as a supporter of Gladstone's, he was Solicitor-General for Scotland 1881-85, 1886,

and 1892-94. He sat in Parliament as member for the Elgin Burghs from 1881 until his death, and his portrait was painted for Parliament House at the request of the Scottish Bar as a mark of his high standing in his profession.

BERRY, SIR WILLIAM BISSET, born Aberdeen, 1839; died Queenstown, S.A., 1922. Marischal College, 1854-58, M.A.; M.D., 1861; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1911.

He was distinguished as a medical practitioner who entered the political life of his adopted country, the Cape Province, and gave it of his best. He was for many years the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and he was most successful in his efforts to improve the educational and medical facilities of the Colonies, his work being marked by his appointment as Chairman of the Senate of the South African College, and his foundation of the hospital at Queenstown.

Apart from his public services, he was a most successful physician. He contributed much to the medical press, and took an active interest in the organisation of the profession.

BARCLAY, WILLIAM, born Aberdeen, 1546/47; died Angers, 1608. King's College; Bourges; Paris, 1571. Professor of Civil Law, Pont-à-Mousson, 1571-1603; Angers, 1604-08.

His *De Regno et Regali Potestate*, which was a strenuous defence of the rights of Kings, although admitting the people's right to resist the will of a king who uncrowned himself by his actions, was accepted as a refutation of George Buchanan, "Junius Brutus," and Jean Boucher, and earned for its author an

European reputation as a jurist and scholar, and Locke's later encomium as "the great asserter of the power and sacredness of Kings."

His posthumous protest against the usurpation of temporal power by the Pope produced so great an impression, that Cardinal Bellarmine deemed it necessary to prepare an elaborate treatise in reply, justifying the Pope's position by reason of his spiritual supremacy.

BISSETT, SIR WILLIAM SINCLAIR SMITH, born Bourtie, 1843; died Stoke Poges, 1916. Marischal College, 1856-60, M.A.

He was an engineer who rendered great service to the extension of railroads in India. He built the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and as Secretary to the Government of India he exerted a great influence for improvement on the fluctuating railway policy in India. As Director of Railways he inaugurated a steady policy of continual advancement in the construction of lines, and so was largely responsible for India's rapid economic rise.

He was "the last of a type, a great tradition, one of the devoted Royal Engineers who gave his whole strength and his devoted duty to India."

BURNET, GILBERT, born Edinburgh, 1643; died London, 1715. Marischal College, 1652-57, M.A. Professor of Divinity, Glasgow, 1669-74; Bishop of Salisbury, 1689-1715.

Burnet was distinguished in an age of violent passions by the moderation with which he sought to allay religious controversy. While he remained in Scotland, it was his constant endeavour to establish

a compromise between Episcopal and Presbyterian principles, which involved him in an open quarrel with Lauderdale, and so led to his migration to England. In England he threw himself into the opposition against the encroachments of the Roman Church, and this led to his second migration, this time to the Continent.

Soon he became attached to the fortunes of William and Mary, and he rendered the Prince a signal service by inducing Princess Mary to agree that all political power should be left in her husband's hands in the event of their succeeding to the British Throne. He returned to England with them, and drew up their declaration. For his services he was rewarded with the See of Salisbury, and he at once proved himself an excellent administrator. He reformed the Clergy, and established a School of Divinity in which he took an active interest.

Queen Mary had an enduring confidence in Burnet, and all through her reign he was her chief adviser. His power at Court rapidly waned at her death, but he retained the vestiges of it into Anne's reign. He drew up and carried through the Succession Bill of 1701, and he obtained first-fruits and tithes for Church purposes ("Queen Anne's Bounty.")

Apart from his wide political activities Burnet is a distinguished historian. He obtained the thanks of Parliament for his *History of the Reformation*, and his *History of the Church of Scotland* is of abiding interest, but his reputation as a historian will forever rest on his *History of His own Time*, which is invaluable for his narrative of events in which he was himself concerned, notably his relation of the Church controversies of Scotland, and the proceedings at the Hague previous to the expedition of William and Mary.

CHAMBERS, DAVID (Lord Ormond), born Ross-shire, 1538; died 1592. King's College, —; France; ? Bologna. A Lord of Session and Privy Councillor, 1566.

An ardent partisan of Queen Mary, he was with her at Langside, and he forfeited his offices and estates in consequence. He was accused of being privy to the murder of Darnley by one of the famous "tickets" posted on the door of the Tolbooth, but it is at least doubtful.

His *Abridged Account of all the Kings of France, Scotland, and England,* "deserves note as an early specimen of a chronological abridgment of the comparative history of Europe."

He was restored to his functions and estates by the Parliament of 1584.

DAVIDSON, THOMAS, born Drinnies, 1840; died Montreal, 1900. King's College, 1856-1860, M.A. Rector of Old Aberdeen Grammar School, 1860-1863.

The "Wandering Scholar," described by William Clark as one of the twelve most learned men in the world.

Such a great admirer of Rosmini-Serbati's philosophy could not help but find inspiration in his works. No doubt the injunction to his followers to dedicate themselves to preaching, the education of youth, and works of charity, had a great effect in stimulating Davidson to his self-imposed task of wandering educationalist.

He was incapable of remaining in one place for long, and, after holding several teaching posts in

Britain, he migrated to North America. Here he continued his restless existence. Wherever he went he established educational centres of high efficiency, the most notable being his School of Philosophy at Glenmore on Lake Champlain. He wrote, and translated foreign authors assiduously, devoting his superlative energy to philosophy and education. Among his works, which are of great number, the most important are his own on education and his expositions of the master that inspired him.

DUFF, JAMES GRANT, born Banff, 1789; died Edinburgh, 1858. Marischal College, 1804-1808, M.A.

An Indian administrator who was particularly successful in understanding the native character, and in finding the *via media* between too rapid reform and no reform. As resident at Sattara he shewed great administrative ability, brought order out of chaos, and collected his materials for his authentic and valuable *History of the Mahrattas.*

DUNBAR, GAVIN, born Westfield? 1455; died Aberdeen, 1532. Bishop of Aberdeen, 1518, and "one of the apostolic succession" in the history of King's College.

His life is a remarkable parallel to that of our Pious Founder. He, too, was of repute as a diplomat, he confirmed the league of France against England, and he was one of the delegates that arranged the truce with England at Coldingham, 1515. He entered into the spirit of Elphinstone's Gift, granted the second foundation of 1531, and carefully nursed our young University with loving care and precepts; he also completed the unfinished Bridge of Dee, and made

provision for its permanent maintenance. St. Machar's Cathedral was vastly improved by his munificence, and to this day his "Royal Bedesmen" bear testimony to his loyalty and religious fervour.

Portrait in possession of University.

ELLICE, ROBERT ("The Elder,") born Montreal, 1781; died Ardochy, 1863. Marischal College, 1796-1800, M.A.

He was the first to pass from the counting-house to the Cabinet. His ability enabled him to combine the fur traders of Canada into the Hudson Bay Company, and as the son-in-law of the second Earl Grey, he was almost bound to enter the political field, which he did to the country's benefit.

He held the posts of Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary for War with distinction, but it is chiefly as a Liberal leader that he won his reputation. He was in charge of the election of 1831, which made the Reform Bill a possibility, and he supported it with vigour. "He had more to do," says Campbell, "with carrying the bill than any other man," although he opposed Russell's proposals for further reform.

He retired from office in 1834, but continued to be the adviser of Liberal Governments until his death, and he was very influential in the formation of the Cabinet, most notably that of Melbourne's second administration.

ELPHINSTONE, WILLIAM, born Glasgow, 1431; died Edinburgh, 1514. Glasgow, M.A., 1452; Paris, 1456; Orléans. Bishop of Ross, 1481, of Aberdeen, 1483-1514; Rector of Glasgow University 1494. Lord High Chancellor, 1488.

From his return from the Continent our pious founder took an active part in the affairs of the realm,

and he was much in demand as a diplomat of repute. He was sent on several missions by James III. to France and to England, all of which he carried out worthily. So great was the need of his public services, that although appointed to the See of Aberdeen in 1483, he was not consecrated until 1488, and he at once threw all his energies into the betterment of his See. The Cathedral of Old Machar owes much of its fabric to his care, the Bridge of Dee is famous as his gift. Soon the young James IV. had to call him to his aid, and he proceeded on missions to France, England, and Germany, and he settled an important dispute with the Dutch. He realized the need of a seat of learning in the North-East of Scotland, and from now on he devoted his energies to the furtherance of his great project. The Papal bull of creation was obtained in 1494, and in 1498 a royal charter made Old Aberdeen the seat of an University. The King provided an endowment, and about 1500 lectures began in the "College of the Holy Virgin in Nativity."

To the wider experience which our founder had gained at Paris and Orléans, and the ripe wisdom of himself and his friend, Hector Boece, must be attributed the breadth of view which obtained for the young University "privileges as ample as any University in Europe," and that constitution which is free from the glaring defects which then characterized that of the University of Glasgow. Modelled on the University of Paris, this child of love and learning soon grew into the most famous and popular of our Scottish mothers of thought.

Continuing to participate in public affairs, he opposed the policy of hostility to England, which culminated in the disaster of Flodden, and with a sure instinct for what was best to raise his beloved land, he introduced printing into Scotland.

He was buried in King's College Chapel, at his own request, and his tomb, which was desecrated at the Reformation, is at this moment in process of restoration.

ELSMIE, GEORGE ROBERT, born Aberdeen, 1838; died Torquay, 1909. Marischal College, 1852-55; Hailebury College, 1855-57. LL.D., Aberdeen, 1904.

He was a brilliant Indian administrator, who rose to distinction both on the judicial and executive sides in the Punjab, where he helped to reorganize the affairs of the province.

As a judge at Peshawar he reorganized the judicial administration, and his examination into the frontier conditions resulted in the "Frontier Criminal Regulations," which considerably eased a position of great difficulty.

On retirement he wrote the authorized life of Sir Donald Stewart (*q.v.*), and a volume of reminiscence which is valuable for the light shed on contemporary history in the Punjab, and it is worthy of note that it was dedicated to his "Alma Mater."

FERGUSON, ROBERT, born Badifurrow, 1637? died London, 1714. King's College, 1650; Marischal College, M.A., 1654.

He is commonly called the "Plotter," as he took an active part in practically every plot of the stormy days of James II. and William and Mary. He gained a reputation as a theological controversialist in England, and became one of the leaders of the Nonconformists, and so attracted the notice of the Earl of Shaftesbury

and the party which favoured the exclusion of James II. from the throne, and he at once became a vigorous pamphleteer in their cause.

He was largely instrumental in obtaining Monmouth's participation in the rising of 1685, and he drew up the manifesto against the King, but he escaped to Holland after Sedgemoor. He returned with William and Mary, whose cause he championed with his pen, and was rewarded with a minor sinecure appointment, which he thought inadequate for his services, and was soon in correspondence with the exiled Jacobites. From now on he shared in every plot against William's life, but, although suspected, he was never brought to trial, Macaulay believes because he persuaded the Government that he was a spy in their interests. He died in great poverty, leaving behind him a well-earned reputation for treachery, although one biographer has written his life in a very sympathetic vein.

FORBES, ARCHIBALD, born Boharm, 1838; died London, 1900. King's College, 1853-55. LL.D., Aberdeen, 1884.

A period in the ranks of the British Army gave him that military training which was to equip him for his position as a great war correspondent. As correspondent to the *Daily News* in the Franco-Prussian war, Forbes' brilliant feats in the rapid transmission of intelligence drew world-wide attention to his despatches. From this time no war was waged but he was present to chronicle its events. He was at the Battle of Ulundi, and his famous ride of 120 miles in 15 hours, "remains one of the finest achievements in journalistic enterprise," as his despatch conveyed the

first news of the victory to Britain. He devoted his later years to literary production, chiefly military biography and reminiscence, but his name will remain as that of the pioneer of ungrudging sacrifice in the interests of a rapid intelligence service.

Tablet to his memory, Ante-Chapel, King's College.

Forbes Gold Medal in History, gifted by widow and subscribers to St. Paul's Memorial.

FORBES, SIR CHARLES, born Lochell, 1774; died London, 1849. Marischal College, 1805? Lord Rector, 1833.

He owned very large interests in India, and he was untiring in his advocacy, both in Parliament and the Proprietors' Court of the East India Company, of justice for India. He assured Bengal an adequate water supply by his munificence, and his fame as a friend of India spread through the breadth of Hindostan. He greatly aided the commercial development of Bombay, and the improvement in the position of the natives, and his services are commemorated by a statue in the Town Hall of Bombay, which is the first instance on record of the people of India thus honouring anyone who was unconnected with the civil or military service of the country.

FORBES, DUNCAN, born Bunchrew, 1685; died Culloden, 1747. Marischal College, 1699-1703; Edinburgh, 1704; Leyden, 1705. Lord President of Court of Session, 1737 till death.

He was a patriot of the highest type. Loyal supporter of the Hanoverian Throne though he was,

yet from his appointment as Lord Advocate in 1725, he laboured for the advancement of Scotland by improving legislation, extending trade and encouraging manufactures. His proposal to enlist the warlike Highlanders, and so prevent rebellion in the North, led to the formation of the immortal "Black Watch" in 1730.

The rebellion of 1745 was vigorously opposed by him, yet he protested with equal vigour against the impolitic severities inflicted after Culloden.

"His country long felt his influence through her reviving arts and institutions; and the example of such a character in that coarse and venal age, and among a people distracted by faction, political strife, and national antipathies, while it was invaluable to his contemporaries in a man of high position, is entitled to the lasting gratitude and veneration of his countrymen."

FORBES, PATRICK, of Corse, born Corse, 1564; died Aberdeen, 1635. Glasgow, —; St. Andrews. Bishop of Aberdeen, 1618-1635, and so Chancellor of King's College.

With Elphinstone and Gavin Dunbar, Forbes "forms the apostolic succession" of King's College. His leanings towards theology, which were assiduously cultivated while managing his estates, culminated in his ordination at the age of forty-eight, and within four years he was Bishop of Aberdeen.

With the foundation of Marischal College had come a crisis in the affairs of King's, because of its aversion to any reform. On his arrival in Aberdeen Forbes at once turned his attention to the condition of affairs at King's College, "which had not remained even stationary under the negative conditions

of its existence." He wrote off to the King in horror at the "abominable dilapidation" of its funds, which had been wasted as if "nather a Gode had been in Heavene to count with, nor men on earth to examine their ways," and the result was a Royal Commission which repaired the buildings and restored the abolished offices of Canonist and Mediciner. Further, he enforced discipline in the College, and gradually collected around himself that famous band of divines who monopolised the culture of the day, and were to be known to posterity as the "Aberdeen Doctors." All the Bishop's efforts were directed to making King's once more a great school of philosophy, an object in which he succeeded admirably.

Still walking in the footsteps of his illustrous predecessor, Forbes induced Raban to come to Aberdeen and start printing there, just as Elphinstone had induced Chapman and Myllar to come to Edinburgh for the printing of the Aberdeen Breviary.

FRASER, SIR EVERARD DUNCAN HORNE, born 1860; died Shanghai, 1922. Aberdeen, 1874-1876.

He was a distinguished civil servant of the Consular Service, who rapidly advanced to the post of Consul-General at Shanghai. He took a great interest in Chinese literature, of which he was a profound student, and he assisted Dr. H. A. Giles in his compilation of the standard Chinese Dictionary.

FRASER, SIMON (Lord Lovat), born Beaufort, 1667; died London, 1747. King's College, 1679-1683, M.A.

One of his first acts on leaving college was to raise a force of 300 men for King William, with the real

object of having them under arms for the Stuarts. His attack on and forced marriage to Lady Lovat resulted in a lawsuit, which forced his retirement to France, where he pointed out the importance of the Highlanders, ready trained men and hardy warriors as they were, to the cause of the Jacobites, and drew up an elaborate and soldierly plan of campaign which was kept constantly in view and finally acted upon in 1745.

He returned to Scotland on Jacobite business in 1703, and became involved in a plot to betray the Duke of Atholl to the Government, apparently to save himself, but it was exposed by as accomplished an intriguer, Robert Ferguson (*q.v.*), and he was kept under surveillance for over ten years by James in Paris.

On his return to Scotland he established himself in the Government's favour, was granted a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, and secured his possession of the disputed family estates. He could not remain outside Jacobite plottings, however, and he forced his son to lead the Clan Fraser in the rising of 1745, although he informed the Government that he did his utmost to dissuade him from his purpose. After Culloden his duplicity was exposed, and, old and infirm as he was, he fled from the Government forces, endured incredible hardships in his hiding, and was eventually captured on an island in Loch Morar. He was taken to London, tried and executed. His last days were bravely borne, and to the last he shewed his delight in quoting the Latin classics, so well seen in his papers and letters, his last words being the line from Horace, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

GORDON, GEORGE, born Haddo, 1637; died Haddo, 1720. King's College, 1654-58, M.A.

Professor of Philosophy, King's College, 1658-62; Advocate, 1668; Raised to the Bench as Lord Haddo, 1680; Lord Chancellor of Scotland and 1st Earl of Aberdeen, 1682.

On his entry into the Scottish Bar he rapidly gained a great reputation, and on his elevation to the Bench he became a leading member of the Duke of York's administration, which was at first both moderate and just. His administration of the Law as Chancellor was firm but not severe, and he was dismissed in 1684, it is said by the help of an enormous bribe. He continued to take an active part in the affairs of the realm, so he had a great reputation, as he was considered "very knowing in the laws and constitution of his country, as is believed to be the solidest statesman in Scotland, a fine orator, speaks slow but sure." After the Revolution of 1688 he retired, only to emerge to vote for the Act of Union, which he had once opposed.

GORDON, JAMES, born Straloch, 1615; died Rothiemay, 1686. King's College, 1632-36, M.A.

Son of Robert of Straloch, whom he assisted in his preparation of maps of Scotland for Blean's Atlas. His peculiar claim to distinction is that he is the first person who is known to have preserved views of particular places and buildings in Scotland. His illustrations of places in Edinburgh and Aberdeen are executed with considerable skill and finish.

He is also the writer of the famous *Scots Affairs*, which throws a clear light on many of the events of his time, particularly the Montrose wars, and it has a particular interest to us, as it was first copied at the expense of his Alma Mater, and so preserved for future generations.

GRANT, SIR FRANCIS (Lord Cullen), born Bellington, 1660; died Edinburgh, 1726. King's College, 1675-78; Leyden. Raised to the Bench as Lord Cullen, 1709.

Grant was a very active supporter of William of Orange's claim to the Throne, and his legal treatises on the subject were largely instrumental in securing the acceptance of the Scottish Clans. Later, he threw himself energetically into the pamphlet war waged around the question of the Union, and his services were rewarded by his elevation to a judgeship.

He was deeply religious, wrote extensively on matters of conduct and the Church, and was a protector of the poor and persecuted. His reputation stands high as a learned lawyer, "a living library, the most ready in citations," and a most conscientious judge.

GRANT, SIR WILLIAM, born Elchies, 1752; died Dawlish, 1832. King's College, 1770-74, M.A.; Leyden. Master of the Rolls, 1802-17.

"He is one of the few lawyers who made a great reputation in the House of Commons. In Parliament he is unquestionably to be classed with speakers of the first order. No speaker was more easily listened to; none so difficult to answer."

His success as a judge was equally remarkable. Charles Butler declared that "the most perfect model of judicial eloquence," which had come under his notice was an address of Grant's. "His eminent qualities as a judge, his patience, his impartiality, his courtesy to the bar, his despatch, and the masterly style in which his judgments were pronounced, would at any time have entitled him to the highest praise."

Lord Rector of Marischal College, 1809.

HAMILTON, SIR ROBERT GEORGE CROOKSHANK, born Shetland, 1836; died London, 1895. King's College, 1850-54, M.A.; LL.D., 1885; K.C.B., 1884. Under-secretary for Ireland, 1883: Governor of Tasmania, 1886-93.

He was one of the ablest civil servants of the century, and he was constantly in demand to bring order out of chaos. He reorganized the financial departments of the Board of Trade, Dublin Castle, and the Navy, the estimates for which for the first time became intelligible to the general public, and he is said to have had some share in persuading W. E. Gladstone that Home Rule was the cure for Ireland's ills.

On his return from Tasmania, which he governed with ability and foresight, he was again used in various capacities to aid Government, especially on the Board of Customs, of which he was chairman.

HAY, SIR JOHN, born Little Ythsie, 1816; died Rose Bay, N.S.W., 1892. King's College, 1830-34, M.A.; Edinburgh, 1834-38, Advocate.

Hay emigrated to New South Wales, and entered the politics of the colony, in which he rapidly became distinguished, and held the post of Secretary for Lands and Public Works with great ability and foresight in a rapidly growing country. He became Speaker of the Assembly, and was promoted to the Legislative Council, of which he became President, and over which he presided with marked ability for a number of years until his death.

HUNTER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, born Aberdeen, 1844; died Cults, 1898. Aberdeen, 1860-1864, M.A.; LL.D., 1882. Professor of Roman Law, University College, London, 1869 - 1878. Professor of Jurisprudence, University College, London, 1878-1882.

A particularly brilliant career at the University was continued while he studied for the English bar, and within two years of being called he was appointed a Professor. His lectures contained much valuable criticism which was later embodied in his important *Exposition of Roman Law*, which was arranged on the entirely new system recommended by Bentham for a civil code. Among the most valuable critical parts of the work are the chapters on "ownership," which opened up entirely new grounds of enquiry.

As Member of Parliament for North Aberdeen, he was an active member of the House. To him Scotland owes her wholly free elementary education, and he was the first to bring the subject of old age pensions to the notice of the House.

JACK, ALEXANDER, born Aberdeen, 1805; died Cawnpore, 1857. Son of Principal Jack of King's College. King's College, 1820-1822.

He is worthy of commemoration as one of the distinguished officers whose careers were cut short in the Cawnpore massacre. His extraordinary exertions in bringing up the artillery, which he was told to leave behind, at the battle of Kangra, were a chief factor in a successful issue, and the march is said "to reflect everlasting credit on the Bengal artillery." He served in numerous expeditions up to the outbreak of the

Mutiny, when he was appointed Brigadier on the staff of Sir Hugh Wheeler at Cawnpore. He was among those treacherously killed on the embarkation of the troops for Allahabad, only four Europeans escaping from the massacre.

JAFFRAY, ALEXANDER, born Aberdeen, 1614; died Kingswells, 1673. Marischal College, 1631-1632.

As representative of Aberdeen, he played a prominent part in the Parliament of 1644, and served with distinction on several important committees. He was one of the commissioners who treated with Charles II. in 1649-1650, and he secured his promise of adherence to the Covenant. He was present at Dunbar (1650) and was severely wounded and taken prisoner. During his sojourn in England he met Cromwell several times, and it was here that he widened his religious views and his adherence to Presbyterianism diminished. On his return, in his position of Provost of Aberdeen, he was instrumental in saving the city from the fine imposed by Monk, and the next year he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal, and Director of the Chancellery, an office which he discharged until the Restoration, when he was placed in prison.

As early as 1652 he had helped to draw up a letter in which his views as to a secession from the Church of Scotland were detailed, and which led to a conference with Presbyterian divines. On his release from prison he joined the Quakers, and his accession powerfully stimulated the movement; he was consistently persecuted for his adherence to the faith of his adoption, and he was imprisoned for holding services on his

estate. He was buried in the Quaker's burial ground on his estate, the site of which is still to be seen from the Aberdeen-Skene road.

KEITH, GEORGE (10th Earl Marischal), born 1693?; died Potsdam, 1778. Marischal College, 1708-12, M.A.

The last of the Earls Marischal was accompanied by his brother James (*q.v.*) in his support of Mar's rising of 1715, and they proclaimed James VIII. at the Market Cross in Aberdeen. They fought together at Sherriffmuir, entertained the Chevalier at Fetteresso, and both escaped to the Continent, to return in 1719, and be present at the fiasco of Glenshiel.

The Earl became a great friend of Frederick the Great's, who sent him on several important diplomatic missions, his appointment to the Ambassadorship at Paris being looked upon as a grave slight by the British Crown. It is said that for information on current European diplomacy he obtained his pardon and returned to Britain, but an invitation from Frederick, couched in the most affectionate terms, determined his return to Prussia, and he died in the house built for him by his royal friend in the grounds of Potsdam.

KEITH, GEORGE (5th Earl Marischal), born? 1553; died Dunnottar Castle, 1623. King's College, —; Geneva, under the great Beza.

He was one of the most cultured men of his time, and although a loyal Protestant all his life, he kept himself aloof from all party intrigue, and gained a great reputation for his high character and abilities.

He played an important part in all the councils of the King, and to him was entrusted the special task of arranging the marriage of James VI. to the Princess Anne of Denmark.

No more fitting founder of a great college could be imagined than this generous patron of the arts, who obtained the charter for the college named in his honour in 1593, and richly endowed it with lands in his possession. Under the original charter the appointment of professors at Marischal College was reserved to his heirs male for ever, but the right became vested in the Crown by the attainder of the Earldom in 1716, after the 10th Earl had aided the rising of 1715.

Portrait after Jamesone in the University.

KEITH, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD (Marshal Keith), born Inverugie Castle, 1696; died Hochkirch, 1758. Marischal College, 1711-1715, M.A.

Brother of the 10th Earl Marischal, who shared in his support of the Jacobite cause, and consequently sought his fortune in Europe.

He is incomparably the greatest soldier of the "Scots Abroad," who achieved military glory. After service in Spain, he entered the Russian army, where he established the traditional family reputation for integrity in any cause of their adoption, and achieved brilliant successes against Sweden, in the reduction of the Aland Islands, and the capture of a large force at Helsingfors. A period as Governor of the Ukraine was marked by such humanity and wisdom that the inhabitants complained that he should never have

been sent there, or he should never have been removed, once he had shown them what good government was! Jealousy at Court of his successes caused his migration to Frederick the Great, who was already his friend, and he created him a field-marshal, and soon made him Governor of Berlin, 1749. The Seven Years' War saw him at Frederick's right hand right up to his death on the field of Hochkirch, at the head of his command. The account of his funeral is one of the most eloquent passages in Carlyle's *Frederick the Great.* As late as 1889 the 1st Upper Silesian Regiment was named the Keith Regiment in his hononr.

Statue in Unter den Linden, Berlin.

KENNEDY, NEIL JOHN DOWNIE (Lord Kennedy), born Rosehall, 1855; died Edinburgh, 1918. Aberdeen, 1872-1876, M.A.; Edinburgh; LL.D., 1903. Lecturer on Private International Law, Edinburgh, 1898-1901. Professor of Scots Law, Aberdeen, 1901-1907. First Chairman of Scottish Land Court, 1912.

Characterised as "one of the most brilliant and most learned of the men of his generation at the bar," Kennedy's great ability as a lawyer was widely recognised. He wrote much on legal and literary matters, and always with much acceptance.

His judgments in the Land Court called forth much criticism, as he was in sympathy with the tenants, but no one dared attack the legality of his decisions, and his tenure of the chairmanship at the vital time of the Court's growth has been of very great value indeed to the small holders of Scotland.

LEITH, SIR JAMES, born Leithhall, 1763; died Barbadoes, 1816. King's College, 1778-1780; Lille, 1780-1782.

He went to Spain as a major-general in 1808, helped to organise the Spanish resistance to Napoleon, and was present in a command at Corunna. He joined Wellington in 1809, and distinguished himself by his leadership and personal bravery in the field. He captured Badajos, and was wounded at Salamanca while leading his division to victory, and on his return he took a very prominent part in the reduction of San Sebastian, where he was again wounded.

Fear of aggression in the West Indies demanded the presence there of a first-rate soldier, and so he was sent out as a Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. He reduced Guadaloupe and prevented any further attack on British authority.

LESLEY, JOHN, born Kingussie, 1527; died Guirtenburg, 1596. King's College, —— M.A.; Paris (1549); Poictiers. ? Regent, King's College, 1553. Professor of Canon Law, 1562. Bishop of Ross, 1566.

He was one of the learned Aberdeen men summoned to dispute with Knox and his party at Edinburgh, and from that time the whole of his life was devoted to the Catholic cause, and more particularly to its representative, Mary. From his arrival as an emissary of the northern Catholic noblemen inviting Mary to invade her kingdom, Lesley became the leader of all the projects of her reign, as he was her great adviser and trusted friend. He accompanied her in her imprisonment in England, and, as her ambassador, he tried assiduously to get her help, one

of his schemes being the marriage to the Duke of Norfolk, which eventually cost that nobleman his head, and Lesley his liberty.

On his release by Elizabeth, said to have been obtained by a Latin ode which he sent the Queen, he dared not go back to his See in Scotland : so he went to the continent, where he continued his activities on Mary's behalf. In the interval between his intrigues he wrote his *History of Scotland*, parts of which are of great value as a Catholic account of the events of a stormy period, events in all of which the Bishop had a most active share. "As a catholic political disputant and historian, Lesley occupies a somewhat similar position to George Buchanan among the reformed party. If not endowed with such brilliant rhetorical gifts as Buchanan, and if destitute of his skill in bitter invective, he was at least his equal in dialectics ; he excelled him in legal learning, and he was an accomplished historian, and as a politician and man of affairs he was greatly his superior."

Portrait in possession of the University.

MACDONELL, SIR JOHN, born Brechin, 1845 ; died London, 1921. Aberdeen, 1861-1865, M.A. ; LL.D., 1892. Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature, 1889. King's Remembrancer, 1912. Quain Professor of Comparative Law, University College, London, 1901.

He was one of the brilliant trio, including William Minto and William Robertson Smith, who probably form the most famous group of class-fellows of our University.

He was a jurist of great eminence, whose work in the field of international law was most distinguished.

His lectures form the basis of works which will possibly be published posthumously, and as they treated their subject brilliantly, there can be no doubt that they will be of great value.

For long he edited volumes of *State Trials*, which his scholarship and eminence as a lawyer enabled him to make most important records of law and of historical fact.

MACGREGOR, SIR WILLIAM, born Towie, 1846; died Aberdeen, 1919. Aberdeen, 1867-1872, M.B., C.M.; M.D., 1874; LL.D., 1895.

He was probably the greatest British proconsul of the nineteenth century, and one of the most public-spirited of all of Alma Mater's thousands of sons.

As Chief Medical Officer in Fiji, he acquired that experience of savage tribes which was to make his administrative career so successful. He was appointed Administrator of British New Guinea in 1888, and he at once set about establishing a just rule. He used moral suasion and education as the two great factors in the stamping out of cannibalism and other terrible savageries, and was indefatigable in opening up the country by roads. He also personally carried out a vast deal of exploration, and when he left ten years after his arrival, the recently acquired savage protectorate was now a rapidly advancing peaceful colony.

In Lagos he was as successful in his building of public works, and the School of Tropical Diseases in London awarded him a medal for his brilliant campaign against malaria, in which he set the example to the colony by his own practical measures at Government House.

He was sent to Newfoundland in 1904, and here

he carried out some very valuable work on the plague of tuberculosis which was ravaging the colony, and he personally explored much of the Labrador coast, and took a deep interest in the fishery folk of the colony. He settled many disputes, and left the colony the better for his period of administration.

In Queensland, 1909-1914, his administration was so successful that the colonists paid him the tribute of requesting his stay for a second term, but he would not accede to their wish. He vastly improved the educational facilities of the colony, and came home to rest for the first time since his graduation. At the outbreak of war this great servant of the country offered his services as relief for *any* young man in a Government office, so that he could go to France, but the country found use for his great capacities on various advisory boards.

MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE, born Rosehaugh, 1636; died London, 1691. King's College, 1649; St. Andrews, M.A., 1652; Bourges, 1642-1645. King's Advocate, 1667-1689.

On his first entry into politics, Mackenzie was on the popular side, and he gained distinction by his opposition to Lauderdale, and his defence of the Marquis of Argyll. Soon afterwards he was knighted for his services in persuading the bar to submit to the Crown instead of continuing its appeal to Parliament for freedom from Crown interference, and on his appointment as King's Advocate he became implicated in all the worst acts of the Scottish administration of Charles II., earning for himself an unenviable distinction as "Bloody Mackenzie" in covenanting tradition. He was unexcelled in eloquence, and the

adroit use of legal technicalities, which enabled him to boast "that he had never lost a crown case."

"His eager interest in constitutional history, and his overbearing temper, are partly accountable for his misuse of legal forms to obtain convictions; and his hatred of religious fanaticism seems also to have itself verged on fanaticism. The only redeeming feature of his character was his devotion to literature and learning."

One of his last acts before retiring to Oxford was to deliver the inaugural Latin oration at the opening of the Advocates' Library, which he was instrumental in founding.

His legal writings are of value, particularly his *Vindication of the Government of Charles II.*, for the contemporary history that it contains.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, born Kinghorn, 1630; died New Tarbat, 1714. King's College, 1642-1646, M.A.; St. Andrews. 1st Earl of Cromarty, 1703.

He was involved in the abortive rising under Middleton, in 1654, and he had to flee the country until the Restoration, when he was rewarded by being appointed a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Tarbat. He was dismissed in 1664 for his intrigues aimed at the ruin of Lauderdale, the famous "Act of Billetting" being his creation for this special end, and he was in retirement until a free pardon was granted in 1678. He succeeded Lauderdale as the chief minister of Charles II. and of James II. in Scotland, but deserted James for William and continued to serve Anne as Lord Justice General.

"The political career of Cromarty was, perhaps, more variable and inconsistent than that of any other

Scottish statesman of his time. He began as a violent partisan, and developed into a cautious and uncertain opportunist. He was personally popular, and his able and judicious advocacy of the Union is his chief title to honour as a stateman, and atones for much that was foolish and inconsistent in his career."

He was a man of much learning, and throughout his life he retained varied interests outside politics. He was consulted with regard to the formation of the Royal Society of London, to the journals of which he contributed some papers.

MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM, born Borlum, 1662; died Edinburgh, 1743. King's College, 1673-1677, M.A.

He was one of the most active supporters of the Pretender in the rebellion of 1715; he joined his forces to those of Graeme Forster and marched south into Lancashire. He escaped into France, and was again prominent in the abortive rising of 1719. He wrote on agricultural topics and set the example of planting trees in Scotland. While imprisoned in the Tolbooth, Edinburgh, he died.

MACPHERSON, SIR JOHN, born Sleat, 1745; died London, 1821; LL.D., 1781. King's College, 1760-1764, M.A.; Edinburgh.

He went to India as a clerk of the East India Company and rapidly secured advancement, so that at the retiral of Warren Hastings he was appointed Governor-General (1785-1786). The finances of the country were in terrible disorder, and the troops were

on the point of mutiny, but by very rigid economies, and constant watchfulness over the collectors of taxes he was able to pay off all arrears and meet the current Government expenses within twelve months.

By getting the Mahrattas on his side he was able to ward off an imminent war with Sindia, who claimed tribute of the Government, and to prevent his claim being again brought forward.

He was a man of wide knowledge and linguistic attainments which won him the esteem of scholars.

Lord Rector 1795-1798.

MACPHERSON, SAMUEL CHARTERS, born Old Aberdeen, 1806; died India, 1860. King's College, 1818-22, M.A.; Edinburgh, 1822-23; Cambridge, 1823-24.

He was an Indian administrator, who is forever distinguished for the influence which he exerted on the native mind without having recourse to the sword. He was sent to the Ghond country, to as ferocious a tribe as there is to be found, and he stamped out the system of human sacrifices and other evils, and was able to report "The whole of the Gonsur Khond country is completely conquered, and by the use of moral influences alone."

As agent at Gwalior he encouraged Dinkar Rao, Sindia's minister, in his policy of improvement, so that the state became solvent, roads were built, a penal code developed, and the result was that the Gwalior contingent and Sindia's army did not revolt in the Mutiny, a sufficiently great monument to Macpherson's great influence for good.

MERCER, HUGH, born Aberdeen, 1726?; died Princeton, 1777. Marischal College, 1770-74, M.A.

He settled in the American Colonies as a doctor, and at the outbreak of war he joined the colonists. He was a Brigadier-General under Washington, and he trained the Virginia militia. He led the attack at Trenton, and planned the night attack on Princeton, in which he led the advance and was killed. Mercer County, Kentucky, perpetuates his name, and Congress shewed its gratitude for his services by making special provision for the education of his youngest son Hugh.

NERAY, JOHN, died 1672. King's College, 1622-26, M.A.

He was one of the most austere of the Covenanters, and he was one of the commission which visited Aberdeen in 1649. Again in 1650 we find him most active raising the covenanting army of the West. His austerities and covenanting zeal were so near Puritanism that Cromwell appointed him as the authority to grant ministerial licences in Glasgow and Ayr during the attempt to abolish the Episcopal Church.

Needless to say, he was banished at the Restoration, and died in Holland.

OGILVY, DAVID (Lord Ogilvy and Titular Earl of Airlie); born Airlie? 1725; died Cortachy, 1803. King's College, 1745; Edinburgh.

He was one of the most prominent Jacobites in the rising of 1745, and he commanded the horse during

the excursion into England. He fled to France after Culloden, and entered the French service, in which he commanded "le regiment Ogilvy," and was known as "le bel Ecossais." He returned to Scotland when pardoned in 1778.

No record of Ogilvy would be complete without mention of the devotion of his wife, who attended him during the campaign of 1745, was imprisoned, and eventually escaped to France to rejoin her husband, and to die at the early age of 33.

OUTRAM, SIR JAMES, born Butterley Hall, Derby, 1803; died Pau, 1863. Marischal College, 1818-1819.

From his arrival in India he gave evidence of his remarkable courage and energy, and at 22 years of age he had established "a marvellous personal influence" over the warlike Bhils whom he used to suppress outrages and brigandage. A career of unexampled success was crowned by his prodigies of valour and self-abnegation during the Indian Mutiny, in which he gave Havelock, his junior, the privilege of relieving Lucknow, and actually served in the same expedition as a volunteer, and refused the nomination to the Victoria Cross, which was unanimously voted him by the volunteer corps. He reassumed his rank after this historic march, and was the leader that "put the finishing stroke on the enemy" (Sir Colin Campbell), needless to say, after more wonderful deeds of heroism.

On his return to Britain he was thanked by both Houses of Parliament for his military achievements, and his outstanding exertions on behalf of the people of India, whose "weal," in his own words, "he made his first object."

Sir Charles Napier, in proposing his health at a dinner, gave the toast, "Major Outram, The Bayard of India," the name by which he will for ever be distinguished, as it was so thoroughly earned.

He is buried in Westminster Abbey, where the marble slab bears his immortal title.

RAMSAY, JAMES, born Fraserburgh, 1733; died London, 1789. King's College, 1749-53, M.A.?

His name stands high on the roll of philanthropy by the ungrudging service he gave to the cause of the abolition of slavery. A period as a pastor in St. Christopher furnished him with the materials for his essay on the *Treatment of African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies*, the publication of which was the most important event in the early history of the anti-slavery movement in Britain. During the remainder of his life his pen was busy, and his private influence great in the cause which enlisted Pitt's sympathy. A sensitive man, who was grievously wounded by the scurrilous attacks on his honour by the pro-slavery faction, his health gave way and he might be said to have died for the cause which sanctifies his name.

RAWKINS, ALEXANDER, born 1672; died Avignon, 1719.? King's College, 1685-89.

He is one of the most romantic figures of our University. Immediately after Killiecrankie he sold his books and furniture, and bought arms to join James II's. supporters. He went home but to sell his inheritance, and then proceeded to France, where he

was granted a commission in James II's. forces. He was most active in the revolt in Ireland and escaped to France at the capitulation, when he now proceeded to the French wars, and eventually died in sore straits owing to his wife's extravagance.

For the time in which he lived, he took the extraordinarily clear view that Louis helped the Stuarts for no reason but to weaken Britain's prestige in Europe.

REID, MAJOR GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER JOHN FORSYTH, born Auchindoir, 1846; died Aboyne, 1913. Aberdeen 1861-65, M.A.; LL.D., 1904.

Brother of the present Professor of Anatomy, Aberdeen.

He joined the Indian Army as an ensign and gained rapid promotion, being in command of the Malakand Relief Force, which he directed with distinction. He served in most of the punitive expeditions in Northern India, and was a Brigadier-General with the China Forces in which he acquitted himself with brilliance. He was awarded the K.C.B. for his services, which were repeatedly mentioned in despatches.

He published a life of his kinsman, after whom he was named, the Rev. Alex. John Forsyth (*q.v.*)

REID, THOMAS, born Banchory Ternan; died London, 1624. Marischal College, M.A., 1600?; Regent, 1603-05? France, Leipzig, Rostock. Latin Secretary to James I.

He was a distinguished scholar who wrote much Latin verse of high quality, but his fame rests on his

having founded the first public reference library in Scotland, by his bequests to Marischal College. He endowed the Library so munificently that the office of Librarian was the best paid post within the College, but the Town Council "frittered away" his endowment so that to-day it produces a very small sum.

Portrait in possession of University, reproduced in Great Window of Mitchell Hall.

ROSE, GEORGE PRINGLE, born Brechin, 1855; died London, 1918. Aberdeen, 1871-73; Cooper's Hill College.

As an assistant engineer in the Indian State Railways, he did work as a pioneer on the North West Frontier of India, which deserves remembrance. His first work was on the Sind-Peshin Railway and its extensions, and he had charge of the specially difficult sections at Chappa Rift, including the bridge, and the Khojah Tunnel, which is an engineering feat taking rank with that of the St. Gothard Tunnel through the Alps. For this brilliant achievement he received the special thanks of the Indian Government.

He became adviser to the Nizam for railway construction, and he did very valuable work in this capacity, as well as constructed the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Line himself.

ROSE, SIR JOHN, born Turriff, 1820; died Langwell, 1888. King's College, 1833?

After a brilliant legal career in Canada, Rose held several important offices in the Canadian Government, all of which he discharged with great ability. He became a master of negotiation, and was one of the principals in the settlement of the Oregon Claims, the

transactions leading to the Federation of Canada, and the important Treaty of Washington which settled the long standing disputes over fishing rights, and the highly dangerous Alabama claims.

As first Minister of Finance in the Federation he was responsible for the settlement of the financial system of the Dominion and the organization of its militia and defence, and he obtained the money for the completion of the inter-colonial railway, which has grown into the largest single system in the world.

On his retiral his interest in Canadian affairs did not diminish, and he remained a sort of unofficial representative of the Dominion in Britain.

SHARP, JAMES, born Banff Castle, 1618; died St. Andrews, 1679. King's College, 1633-37, M.A.; Oxford. Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1661.

He was the creature of Lauderdale and his active supporter in all his oppressive acts which led up to the re-establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland. As one of the acknowledged leaders of those who opposed Cromwell, he was seized and taken to England, but returned a year after his arrest.

Sent back to England by the Resolutioners to protect their interest, he threw in his lot with Monk, and drew up his declaration which preceded the Restoration, and then repaired to Edinburgh, after a visit to the King at Breda, and did his utmost to maintain the threatened schism of Protesters and Resolutioners. Now definitely a creature of the King's, he worked for the re-establishment of episcopacy, and hesitated at no form of petty intrigue or deliberate misrepresentation to further his own interests. The result of his violence and oppression led to the

rising of the Covenanters, which he put down with the utmost violence and cruelty to prisoners after the rout of Pentland.

He was murdered on Magus Moor, near St. Andrews, his murderers using their swords, as he was deemed invulnerable to bullets, having escaped a previous attempt.

SIBBALD, WILLIAM, died Edinburgh, 1650. King's College, 1634-1639, M.A.

He served under Montrose in the Covenanters' armies and then followed his leader into the Royalist camp, and was very active as a lieutenant-colonel. He fled to France, and came back with important letters for the leading Jacobites in 1649, but he was arrested soon after his arrival and beheaded at Edinburgh.

STEWART, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DONALD MARTIN, born Pleasant, Forres, 1824; died Algiers, 1900. King's College, 1839-1840; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1881; D.C.L., Oxford, 1891.

The memorial in the vestibule of the Library, King's College, says, "A student and prizeman of this University, he joined the Bengal army in 1841, and served with distinction in frontier warfare, at the siege of Delhi, the relief of Lucknow, and in Abyssinia. In the second Afghan war he led the Southern army to Candahar, and later, during his great march to Cabul, won the battle of Ahmud Khel, afterwards assuming the supreme military and political command in Afghanistan. He was Commander-in-Chief in India from 1881-1885, and on his return home he became a member of the Council of India, and in 1895 Governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Strong, brave,

genial, eminently wise and just, forgetful of self, and modest, Donald Stewart did with his might whatever his hand found to do."

STEWART, WILLIAM, born Glasgow, 1479; died Aberdeen, 1545. Glasgow, 1490-1494, M.A. Bishop of Aberdeen, 1532; Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, 1530-1537.

He was a most distinguished prelate of his day, who was high in the councils of State and was Ambassador to England and arranged the peace of 1534. He was also sent to France to arrange the marriage of James V. to Marie de Bourbon. Stewart's claims to our gratitude are very great, as he was munificent in his help to King's College, of which he was Chancellor. He built the library and gave it a number of books, and he also constructed the jewel- or charter-house, and the vestry or chapter-house.

STIRLING, SIR JAMES, born Aberdeen, 1836; died Goodhurst, 1916. King's College, 1841-45, M.A.; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1887; Cambridge, B.A., Senior Wrangler, 1860. Judge of Chancery Division, 1886. Lord Justice of Appeal, 1900-06.

He gave up the certainty of a Fellowship at Trinity rather than sign the declaration of membership of the Church of England. He rapidly rose to a foremost position at the English bar, and was notable as a judge whose decisions were lucid and to the point, and his judgments were very rarely reversed. Davy is reputed to have said of him that his opinion was the best in Lincoln's Inn, if one could

only get it, this difficulty being occasioned by his extreme diffidence and reserve.

WATSON, JOHN FORBES, born 1827; died Upper Norwood, 1892. King's College, 1843-47, M.A.; M.D.; London; Paris.

He is remembered for his works on India and its industries, and his efforts to establish an Imperial Museum for the study of the products and needs of the Colonies, a project which succeeded at the formation of the Imperial Institute.

SCIENCE.

THOMSON, SIR CHARLES WYVILLE, born Bonsyde, 1830; died Bonsyde, 1882. Edinburgh. Lecturer on Botany, King's College, 1851; Marischal College, 1853, LL.D. on appointment. Professor of Natural History, Cork, 1853; of Mineralogy and Geology, Queen's College, Belfast, 1854, exchanged to Chair of Natural History, 1860. Professor of Botany, Royal College of Science, Dublin, 1868, and of Natural History, Edinburgh, 1870.

He was an outstanding authority on the biological conditions of the depths of the sea. His investigations culminated in the voyage of the "Challenger," in which investigation he was Scientific Director. He proved the existence of oceanic currents, and demonstrated the presence of all invertebrate groups at depths hitherto believed uninhabited. *The Voyage of the Challenger in the Atlantic* is a classic, and it earned him many honours. He was also distinguished as a pioneer in Echinoderm Embryology.

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